

# THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST



WITH WHICH IS  
INCORPORATED

"THE ESPERANTIST"

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION.

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## PERMANENT ANNOUNCEMENTS.

**The Reading Room** at Headquarters is open each day from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Saturdays, till 1 p.m.). All the Esperanto magazines; 200 volumes of literature.

**Lantern Slides** for lecturers are sent to approved persons. More than 200 representative pictures. Conditions of loan and list may be obtained from the Curator, Mr. W. E. ROLSTON, 60, Silver-crescent, Chiswick, London, W.

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**Propagandists** should note and index the various points of progress recorded in THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST each month, and thus supply themselves with the information

necessary when giving addresses or writing to the Press. The following articles should be earmarked:—

Vol. V. (1909), pp. 9, 15, 16, 30, 32, 39, 52, 71, 78, 95, 98, 111, 130, 131, 149, 158, 168, 178, 216, 236. Vol. VI. (1910), pp. 9, 18, 37, 51, 57, 76, 98, 114, 119, 129, 150, 153, 159, 177, 200. Vol. VII. (1911), pp. 30, 31, 85, 92, 141, 176, 183, 185, 198, 212, 219, 233.

**Lecturers and Debaters** are strongly advised to consult, besides the articles noted in "B.E.," the following works:—"International Language," Zamenhof—A. E. Wackrill; "International Language," Dr. W. J. Clark; "Por kaj Kontraŭ Esperanto," D-ro. Vallienne; "The Fall of Babel," Bernard Long, B.A.

**Propaganda Meetings.**—Local workers are urged to visit the Secretaries of Y.M.C.A.'s, Debating, Literary, and Social Societies, with the object of arranging an Esperanto Evening. The Secretary of the

B.E.A. will endeavour to engage the services of a Lecturer, if requested.

**New Groups** might be formed in dozens of towns where there are already many isolated Esperantists. Friends in such places who are willing to give their services to this end are invited to notify the B.E.A., when all possible help will be given them.

"The British Esperantist."—Bound volumes for reading practice or presentation may be obtained as follows:—Vol. III. (1907), 2s. 6d.; Vols. IV.—VII. (1908-11), 4s. each. All post free.

**Esperanto Press Club.**—All willing to help, communicate with Mr. C. E. BOARDMAN, F.N.S.A., 51, Ryfold-road, Wimbledon-park, London.

**Group Secretaries** should send in their reports (which should be brief and of general interest) if possible before the 15th of the month, for insertion in following issue.

THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION (Inc.), 133-136, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.



## GROUPS AND SOCIETIES AFFILIATED TO THE B.E.A.

*Order of Information.—Group; Secretary; Place of Meeting, Day, and Hour.*

- Accrington.—Miss L. IDDON, 11, Owen-st.—Daily.  
 Adelaide (S. Australia).—W. D. SMITH, G.P.O., Adelaide.—Mon.  
 Aldershot & Farnham.—C. W. SHANKS, 65, Grosvenor-rd.—Altern. West End Boys' School, Aldershot (Tues.), and West-st. Girls' School, Farnham (Thur.).  
 Barrow-in-Furness.—W. H. BOXALL, 25, Abercorn-st.—Fri.  
 Bath.—E. R. BLACKETT, 9, Stall-st.  
 Bedford.—Miss WALLIS, 67, Victoria-rd.  
 Birmingham.—F. W. HIPSLEY, 156, South-rd., Erdington.—Lund's College, 25a, Paradise-st., Thur., 7.30.  
 Blackburn.—R. BRADLEY, 35, Shakeshaft-st.—P.E.A. Inst., Freckleton-st., Tues., 8.  
 Blyth (Northumberland).—J. TULLOCH, 1, New-rd., The Colliery.—Labour Inst., Fair, Fri., 8.  
 Bolton.—A. R. HORSLEY, 24, Rock-ave., Halliwell.  
 Bradford.—J. A. CALVERT, 115, Legram's-lane.—Central Café, Prudential-bldgs., Sunbridge-rd., Thur.  
 Brighouse.—Miss A. ASPINALL, 4, Halifax-rd., Slead Syke.—Wright's Café, Commercial-st., Fri., 8.  
 Brighton & Hove.—Miss EKLUND, 9, West-drive, Queen's-pk.—Thur.  
 Bristol.—O. DADLEY, 21, Kingsdown-parade.  
 Buckingham.—R. G. LEE, Northcote Villa.  
 Buckhurst Hill (Essex).—Miss N. A. STACEY, "Woodthorpe."—"Woodthorpe," Tues., 8.  
 Burnley.—T. FERNLEY, 27, Tunstill-st.—Daily.  
 Bury.—H. INGRAM, M.Sc., F.C.S., 28, Hamilton-st.—Wed.  
 Buxton.—J. T. POLLARD, 17, Kents Bank-rd.—Meeting Place: Write Sec.  
 Cambridge.—G. REYNOLDS, 12a, Sidney-st.  
 " (Verda Stelo).—Miss BARBARA SMITH, 88, Norwich-st.  
 Cape Town.—A. E. ABRAHAMS, 85, Burg-st.  
 Cheltenham.—W. F. WESTMANCOTE, Fernville, Langdon-rd.—The Rechabite Hall, Albion-st., Tues., 7.  
 Chester.—J. W. JONES, 112, St. Anne-st.—People's Hall, Delawere-st., Mon., 8.  
 Coleraine.—Mrs. M. HAZLETT, Belfast Bank Ho., Diamond.—Irish Society's Schools, Thur., 8.  
 Coventry.—Miss W. E. TAYLOR, "Espero," Stanway-rd., Earlsdon.—29, Little Park-st.—Daily.  
 Darlington.—Mrs. G. P. WOOF, 8, Pierremont-cres.  
 Deal.—HERBERT SEWELL, College-rd. Post Office.—Mangilli's Restaurant, Fri., 8.  
 Derby.—J. POTTER, Jun., 4, The Strand.  
 Dewsbury.—E. CRAWSHAW, 18, Thornhill-st., Savile Town.  
 Dover.—W. CHITTY, Mildura, Park-ave.  
 Dublin Modern Languages Soc. (Esp. Sec.).—SINTON DOUGLAS, 21, Greenmount-rd., Terenure.  
 Dundee.—ALFRED A. SLIDDERS, 10, Whitehall-st.  
 Durham (North-West).—Miss M. E. TROTTER, "Oakleigh," Shotley Bridge.  
 Eastbourne.—JOHN P. NIX, 2, Terminus-rd.—St. Anne's Parish Room, Mon., 8.  
 East Maitland.—E. A. PRYKE, East Maitland, N.S.W.  
 Edinburgh.—W. M. PAGE, 31, Queen-st.—Wed., 6 p.m., in Patrick Thomson Tea Rooms, North Bridge, at 8.30, in 25 Synod Hall.  
 Fylde, Blackpool.—Miss A. SCHOFIELD, 16, Woodland-grove.—Thur.  
 Gateshead-on-Tyne.—G. WATSON, 24, Exeter-st.—Adult School, 73, Coatsworth-rd., Tues.  
 Glasgow.—A. ALLISON, 102, St. Vincent-st.—Alexandra Hotel, Mon., 7.30.  
 Gleneig (S. Australia).—Mrs. J. LUMSDON.  
 Gloucester.—G. L. PREEDY, 2, Tweenbrook-ave.—Ruskin Hall, The Cross, Mon., 7.30.  
 Gosford (Australia).—P. J. HOLDSWORTH, Gosford, N.S.W.  
 Halifax.—W. HODGSON, 36, Conway-st., Hopwood lane.  
 \*Halifax Esperanto Association (Socialist).—E. WHITEHEAD, 29, Knight-st.—Mechanics' Institute, Crossley-st.  
 Halstead (Essex).—Miss J. M. INMAN, Colchester-rd.—Fri.  
 Harrogate.—Miss E. MOODY, 101, King's-rd.  
 Harrow.—B. E. LONG, B.A., 46, Roxboro'-rd.  
 Hastings.—A. J. ADAMS, 11, Priory-rd. Every morning.  
 Hedden Bridge.—Miss EMILY CROSSLEY, Weasel Hall.  
 High Wycombe.—A. BOORMAN, Espero Cottage, Rectory-ave.  
 \*Hobart (Tasmania).—E. A. BUDGE, 11, Church-st.  
 Huddersfield.—W. H. HIRST, Esperanto Ho., Thornton Lodge-rd.—Technical College, Queen st., S., Thur., 7.45.  
 Hull.—Miss E. VIVIAN, 8, Stirling-st.—Grosvenor Hotel, Wed.  
 Ipswich.—W. JOLLEY, Del. U.E.A., 46, All Saints-rd.—Unitarian Chapel, Friars-st., Fri.  
 Jersey (C.I.).—J. J. LE SUEUR, "Holmehurst," Queen's-ave.  
 Keighley.—Miss A. E. LUTY, 44, Drewry-ter.—Mon.  
 \*Kettering.—A. E. SMITH, Garfield-st.—Old Free Library-bldgs., Silver-st., Sat., 6.30.  
 \*Kilmarnock.—R. S. BROWN, 53, Fullarton-st.—Every other Thur.  
 Lancaster.—Miss GRISENTHWAITE, 5, Balmoral-rd.  
 Leamington.—J. HARRISON, 114, Plymouth-place.—Tues.  
 Leeds.—Miss L. BRIGGS, West Lea, Armley.—10, Park-st., Fri., 8.  
 Leeds (Salem).—H. BARKER, 36, St. Luke's-rd., Beeston-hill.  
 Leith.—Miss E. WALLACE, 23, Starbank-rd., Trinity.  
 Leven.—Miss M. C. GERRETT, Learmont.  
 Lewes.—H. VERRAL, 8, Grange-rd.  
 Liverpool.—R. P. GRIFFITHS, 12, Bennison-drive, Grassendale.—10, Colquhitt-st., alternate Tues. and Sat.  
 London (Central).—P. J. CAMERON, 31, Cheyne-row, Chelsea, S.W.—St. Bride's Inst., Ludgate-cir., Fri., 7.30.  
 Battersea, S.W.—Mrs. L. A. EVANS, 2, Bolan-st.—Board Room, Latchmere Baths, Wed., 8.  
 Bedford Park, W.—H. MEULEN, 19, Boscombe-rd., Shepherd's Bush.—Tues., 7.30.  
 Brixton, S.W.—E. W. EAGLE, 21, Kellett-rd.—59, Brixton-hill, Tues., 8.  
 Charing Cross, W.C.—ARTHUR BLOTT, 39, Broadway, Stratford, E.—Eustace Miles Restaurant, Chandos-st., Tues., 3.  
 Croydon.—L. L. S. LOUIS, 3, Courtney-rd., Waddon.—3 Station-bldgs., Tues., 8.  
 East London.—J. GOURLAY, The Laurels, Hale-end-rd., Highams-pk.—Room A, Toynbee Hall, Wed., 8.  
 Emmanuel (S.E.).—E. A. ALLSOP, 27a, Burnbury-rd., Balham, S.W.—L.C.C. School, 263a, Camberwell-rd., S.E., Mon., 8.30.  
 Kingston-on-Thames.—F. M. SEXTON, F.B.E.A., Warwick Lodge, Hampton Wick.—Marathon Café, 4, Church-st., Tues., 8.30.  
 N. London "Clarion."—J. PRATT, 12, Pellerin-rd., Stoke Newington.—Thur.  
 Wildmay.—M. C. BUTLER, L.R.A.M., 18, Leigh-rd., Highbury.—2, Quadrant-rd., Canonbury, N., Thur., 8.  
 Stepney.—W. T. BURDEN, 13, Belgrave-st., E.



- Sud Orienta Stelo.**—E. K. JAYNE, 22, Kinveachy-gardens. Old Charlton, S.E.—Fri.  
**Sutton (Surrey).**—L. C. ANDREWS, Cressingham Ho., Carshalton.—“School of Music & Art,” “The Beeches,” Brighton-rd., Sutton, Thur., 8.  
**West Norwood.**—A. H. HUGHES, 34, Romola-rd., Herne-hill, S.E.  
**Wimbledon.**—E. M. RYDER, 13, Trewince-rd.  
**Wood Green.**—ROBERT ROBERTSON, 3, Earham-grove, N.—Public Library, Sat., 7.30.  
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**Manchester.**—J. WOODALL, 56, Clarendon-rd., C-on-M.—Onward-bldgs., Deansgate, 7.30.  
**Mansfield.**—FRANK H. JESSOP, 4, Mount-villas, Chesterfield-rd.  
**Melbourne (Australia).**—A. H. JOHNSON, Box 715, G.P.O.—Fri.  
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**Newcastle.**—Mrs. S. E. WRIGHT, F.B.E.A., 11, Oxford-ter., Gateshead.—Church Inst., Hood-st., Wed. 8.  
**New Stevenson, N.B.**—Rev. E. MOUNTAIN, Holytown.  
**Norwich.**—J. WILKINSON, 116, Glebe-rd.—Y.M.C.A., St. Giles'-st., Mon., 8.30.  
**Norwich, Unthank Rd.**—F. WYATT, 2, Cozen s-rd., Thorpe Hamlet.  
**Nottingham.**—E. W. OUTEN, 8, Ravensmore-rd.—Fri.  
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**Perth.**—G. A. BROWN, 3, Windsor-ter., Craigie.—Wed.  
**Perth (W. Australia) Nigra Cigno.**—T. E. O'DONOGHUE, 33, Barrack-st.—Macdonald's City Café, Barrack-st., Thur., 8.  
**Plymouth (Tri Urboj).**—E. E. YELLAND, 16, Chapel-st., Stonehouse.—“The Welcome,” Fore-street, Devonport, Wed., 8.  
**Pontefract.**—F. TAYLOR, Station Gates.  
**Portmadoc.**—Miss GWEN OWEN, 4, Roche-ter., Garth.—Welsh Esp. League Offices, Cambrian-bldgs., Station-ave., Wed., 6 (Reading Room, W.E.L., open Tues. and Wed., 6–8 p.m.; Sat., 2.30–8).  
**Portsmouth.**—E. B. JOHNSON, Esperanto Halo, The Arcade.—Esp. Halo, Tues., 8.  
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**Sheffield.**—Miss BAXTER, 69, Spooner-rd.—Thur.  
**Sheffield Y.M.C.A.**—W. HAGEN, Glengarth, Handsworth.  
**„ (Crookes) „**—M. BROWN, 36, Bute-st., Crookes.  
**Shipley.**—Miss M. E. PARKER, 25, Wellington-cres.—Co-operative Hall, Westgate, Fri., 7.30.  
**Slough.**—Miss PITT, Upton House  
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**Somercotes Alfreton.**—HARRY SHAW, Fernleigh Villa, Leabrooks, nr Alfreton.—Fernleigh Villa, Tues. and Thur., 7.  
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**Southport.**—P. FOSTER, 33, Westbourne-rd. Birkdale.  
**St. Albans.**—O. GODMAN, 59, Oswald-rd.—Dear's Hotel, London-rd., Thur., 8.15.  
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**Swindon.**—L. A'C. FARR, 50, Gladstone-st.  
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**Tunbridge Wells.**—J. A. GILL, Lower Green-rd., Rusthall.—8, Earl's-rd., Tues., 8.30.  
**Wakefield.**—P. BROOKS, 27, Church-rd., Altofts, Normanton.—Friends' Meeting Ho., Thornhill-st., Tues., 8.  
**Warrington.**—E. GORDON BURGESS, 14, Winmarleigh-st.—27, Bewsey-st., Wed., 8.  
**Wellington (S.A.).**—G. F. H. CLARK, P.O. Box 2, Wynberg, C.C.  
**Western Australia Esp. Socy.**—Miss M. WATSON, Stott & Co.'s Business College, St. George's-ter., Perth.  
**Wisbech.**—Miss E. MILLER, Wistaria Ho.—The Institute, Tues., 8.

\* New Group.

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This paper contains a great deal of general information upon the subject, and I am sure you will be much interested in reading it.

As our language is based upon the principal European languages, you will be able to understand much of the Esperanto portion, but if you will apply to the British Esperanto Association (Inc.), 133–136, High Holborn, London, for a “Key” (price ½d.) you will be able to read the whole of the paper.

Yours very sincerely,



Any of the following books may be had by applying to the Sec., BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION, Museum Station Buildings, 133-136, High Holborn, W.C., and it should be noted that ALL profits arising from the sale of same are WHOLLY devoted to the propaganda of Esperanto.

New books are marked with an asterisk, books specially recommended are in black type.

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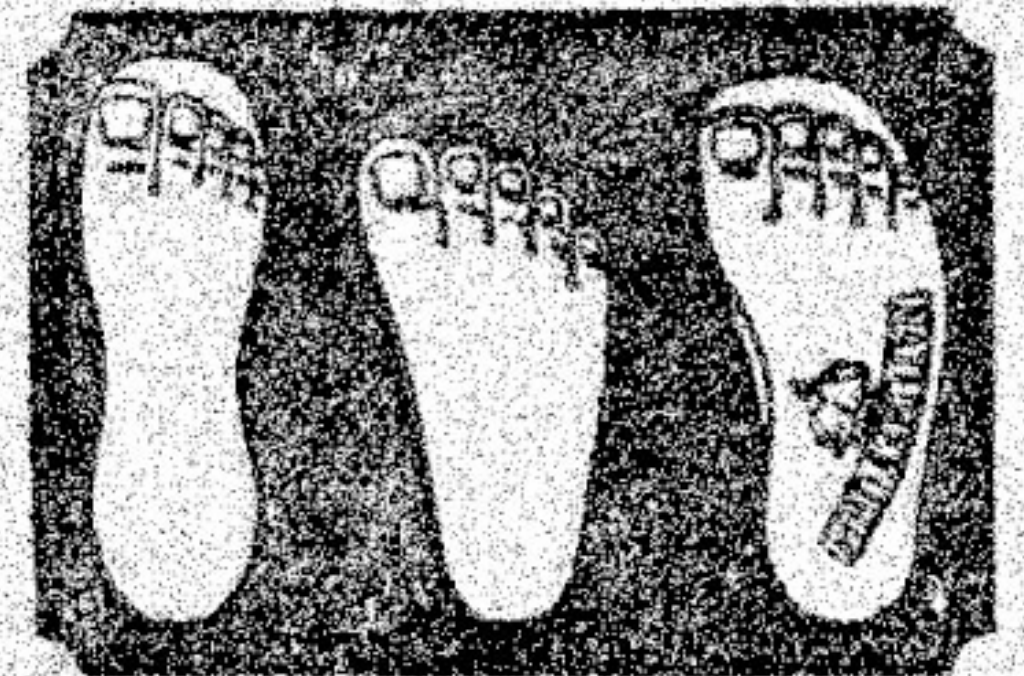
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# The BRITISH ESPERANTIST.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION.

VOL° VIII. N-ro 87.

MARTO, 1912.

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## Concerning "The British Esperantist."

At the Council Meeting of the Association on February 12, an interesting discussion took place on "the form and arrangement of the official organ." As this is a matter which concerns all our readers, and one upon which we should welcome an expression of opinion from all parts of British Esperantoland, we think it well to deal here with one or two of the points discussed.

The discussion really originated in a recent decision of the Council, that owing to exigencies of space the "Chronicle" should be printed in "précis." This decision called forth one or two protests from enthusiastic Esperantists in various parts of the country, who declared rightly enough that the Association owed it to the groups to record in fair fulness their activities, and so, since modification of one part of the gazette necessarily affected other important sections, it became necessary to consider the scope and arrangement of the whole.

Whereat no one is more pleased than your Editor, who has the by no means dull and unadventurous task of *endeavouring* to produce monthly a magazine which shall present, within the spacious limits of twenty pages—

(1). As much literature, in pure Zamenhofian

style, as shall appease the voracious appetite of the leisured Esperanto bookworm;

(2). A sufficiency of shorter stories and anecdotes for use in class by the group teacher;

(3). A sheaf of hints for the isolated beginner, who is his own enthusiastic instructor;

(4). A page for the children, in order that Sinjoro Bruno, the fond father of seven, may keep his "gebrunidoj" playing peaceful soldiers under the "Verda Standardo";

(5). An armoury of the latest facts of progress for the propagandist, culled from the pages of the fourscore foreign Esperanto magazines which reach headquarters every month;

(6). A nice cogently reasoned article in English on some specialist phase of the movement, for Sinjoro Varhemulo to give to a professional friend;

(7). One or two concise little propaganda pars. for Mr. Energiĝa, member of the Esperanto Press Club, to tempt the Editor of a local paper with;

(8). An editorial on International Representation and the Centra Oficejo for S-ro Ruĝbutono, "rajtigita delegito," or an "Alvokego Urĝega" from a *fervorulo* in Vladivostock, who wishes



to establish an Esperanto Settlement at Timbuctoo ;

(9). A review of Esperanto literature published during the month, for the guidance of the studios ;

(10). Full reports of the official doings of the Association for Councillor Z., F.B.E.A. ;

(11). A list of Esperanto correspondence abroad for Samideanino Orhara, who is trying to beat F-ino Malblonda's picture-postcard collection ; and

(12). Answer with due sweetness Mr. Firimo, komencanto, who writes to inquire whether we received the little poem of ten stanzas which he composed—after seven days' study—about the "Verda Stelo," and which, when it had been corrected by the "bonvolema Redaktora Komitato," he thought "might do for the B.E." (it certainly would in one sense ! ) ; and

(13). ...Well, we had better stop, perhaps, though the list is by no means exhausted.

Add to this that while one section of readers would like the magazine to be edited in a chit-chatty manner, resonant with "personality," another section is of opinion that such a style would ill befit the dignity and decorum of the "Official Organ" of so august a body as the B.E.A., and it will be seen that the Editorial Committee is not in danger of dying of ennui !

Seriously, though, the expressions of opinion given at the discussion in Council, and received from correspondents in the provinces, seem to agree on two main points : (1) That a considerable amount of propaganda matter in English should be provided every month, and (2) that the Brita Kroniko should be published in English, with a short summary in Esperanto for the benefit of foreign Esperantists who wish to know how the cause is progressing in the United Kingdom.

The first of these wishes we have been endeavouring to meet in recent numbers. The present number, intended specially for propaganda among teachers, is a particular example. The second point we are also meeting in this number, by way of experiment.

The view was also expressed that, as there was such a wealth of literature in book form at the present time, part of the first eight pages or so, hitherto occupied by literary matter, might be devoted to propaganda articles in English, and instead of having fairly long literary articles in advanced style, rather shorter and easier stories and anecdotes be published, so that the magazine would appeal to students in the Esperanto courses.

Another suggestion made was that, to make the B.E. more suitable for propaganda purposes, it should be sold at one penny instead of at threepence, seeing that it is now supplied

free of charge to every member of the Association.

Other suggestions, namely that there be a learner's column, answers to correspondents, translation exercises, children's corner, etc., etc., have either been anticipated, or will receive attention as far as circumstances will allow.

Meanwhile, the Editor will be happy if readers will comply with the request in the "Notice" inserted by the Special Committee appointed by the Council, and send in their views upon any or all of the points under discussion. He has on several occasions asked for some expression of opinion on the contents of the gazette, but without much response. He trusts that now the Council has initiated a discussion, many who are accustomed to hold their peace will come forth from their silence for the good of the cause. Also, will those who desire *no* modification in the magazine please say so !

And finally, let no one forget that the B.E. has but twenty pages, and the movement it deals with is world-wide !

*For the Editorial Committee,*

WILLIAM W. MANN.



## Esperanto in the Schools.

*By* W. M. PAGE.

The time has come when British-speaking Esperantists should have their energies concentrated on a plan of campaign for the introduction of Esperanto into elementary schools.

For years our language has been passing through the severest possible test to which any language can be put. By its sheer merits it has won the admiration of philologists and linguists, and praise and approval has been accorded to it, sometimes unwillingly, by some of the keenest intellects of the day.

From every test it has emerged triumphant. We acclaim it as a living language. We speak it. We sing in it. We read in it translations of national classics, and feel the spirit of the original. Esperanto has a growing literature of its own. It is our experience that the study of Esperanto has a broadening effect on general culture. It is a splendid help in learning the mother tongue. Its simple grammar and logical construction make it a fitting foundation for the study of other languages. We therefore, with confidence, make this proposition to educational authorities : that, after the mother tongue, Esperanto should be the first—and in the lower classes the *only*—language taught in schools.

In support of this proposition we have the words of the late Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, of St.



John's College, Cambridge, one of the greatest educationists of his time: "At five, children should learn Esperanto, and then pass on to French, Latin, German, Greek in this order."

From some experience of teaching Esperanto to children, I at first came to the conclusion that *Prof. Mayor's dictum* was unsound. It is ridiculous to suppose that a child of five or even eight can understand the *Ekzercaro* of Dr. Zamenhof. Until the child has gained some elementary knowledge of the grammar of its own language it is impossible for it to understand the grammar of any other. It is, however, another matter to familiarise it at an early age with the sounds of Esperanto, and afterwards to teach it the Esperanto grammar concurrently with its other grammatical studies. By the comparative use of Esperanto it becomes a real help in the study of the mother-tongue, and experience will show that it leads to a quickening of the intelligence of the pupil. No other language can play the part, in this relation, which Esperanto can. A concurrent acquisition of Esperanto prepares the child mind for the more important language studies of the secondary school, besides making it more receptive to general knowledge.

There is one great obstacle in the way of teaching Esperanto to young children, and until it is overcome absolutely no progress with educational authorities can be made: we have no instruction books for children. That obstacle in due course will be overcome. A committee of teachers is at present considering the problem of a suitable book or a series of books.

Books for teaching Esperanto to children have been published in France and Belgium, but I have come to the conclusion that while these books are eminently suitable for young people of twelve years of age and upwards, they are not adapted for teaching children of a younger age. They cover the ground too quickly and assume too great knowledge in the child. The teacher tries too soon, I think, to engage the child in conversation, and may become contented with such juvenile precocity as that method may evoke, and with the flush of joy, which comes to the pupil at being able to exchange picture postcards with children in other lands after a few weeks' study. We must aim at teaching Esperanto not merely for the purpose of getting the child to speak and write a few phrases in it, but also to give it something which will be an efficient aid to its general mental equipment, and in particular to its other studies. A thorough and patient grounding in the rudiments of the language is necessary. Not too much time can be devoted to the careful study of pronunciation and accent. This should be enforced by dictation. It matters

not whether the child knows what is being dictated to it or not; patient instruction of the phonetics of Esperanto will make the child correctly transcribe the sounds to paper. The chief, if not only, points where a child is liable to err is with the letter "c," for which it will often write "ts," and sometimes carelessly it will write "x" for "ks." Dictation is the only means by which these errors can be detected and corrected. After a thorough grounding in the phonetics, a child of six can read anything in Esperanto, correctly and with proper accent, although, of course, without understanding the sense.

I am a great believer in dictating poetry to children, and thereafter making them learn it by heart. Such simple verses as: "Mi pafis sagon en la aeron" from the *Krestomatio*, followed by "La Espero," "La Vojo," and "La Pregô sub la Verda Standardo," are invaluable.

The teacher can go over these word by word, pointing out the process of word building, explaining the grammatical construction of the sentences according to the capacity of the child, and finally pointing out the lesson of the poems. For instance: the line "Mi pafis sagon en la aeron" contains an example of the simple accusative and of the accusative of direction. The word "aeron," too, is instructive for its three syllables, and its accent on the "er." "Ne scias, kie ĝi falis teron," contains a good exercise of the pronunciation of "scias"; and "teron" is an example of the accusative being used to imply a preposition. Thus early one teaches the use of the accusative, a course which I advocate. If this is done, children instinctively use the accusative, and the difficulty which it presents to some adults vanishes. Indeed I am accustomed to say that without the accusative Esperanto would not be easy.

Until a suitable instruction book is prepared those who undertake the teaching of children must rely on their own resourcefulness. Very successful instruction may be accomplished with no other lesson book than "Esperanto for the Million" or "The Whole of Esperanto for a Penny," provided it is supplemented by plenty of dictation.

The generous gift of M. Michelin of 20,000 francs for the teaching of Esperanto to children in France is a recognition of the fact that if Esperanto is to be firmly established, the work must be done through the agency of the elementary school. We hope the day may come when Esperanto will command such general acceptance that it will be unnecessary for us to spend our energies in propaganda as we have done in the past. We need not, however, hope for that repose until Esperanto is taught in the schools as an ordinary subject. Teachers complain,



and they do so with some justice, of the overburdened curriculum, and shrink from the addition of another subject; but I believe that it will be found that Esperanto will rather lighten than prove a burden to the curriculum. It will be discovered that it is capable of playing a more useful part in liberalising the child's mind than Latin, that the progress in learning ancient and modern languages will be accelerated, and that the general quickening of intelligence will raise the whole tone of school work.

[We invite correspondence on this subject, which may be in English.—Red.].



### French and Esperanto.

[The following article appeared some time ago in French, in "La Movado." We reprint it here in English, as what is said in it of the study of French might be said with almost equal appropriateness of the study of English, and the overcrowding of the time-table, due to the study of foreign languages, in our own schools.—B.E.].

Considerable commotion was caused some time ago by an article in *La Revue des Deux Mondes*, by M. Emile Faguet, in which that eminent writer set forth the view that the French language was entering upon a period of decadence, and discussed some of the causes which had led to this deplorable state of things.

According to M. Faguet, the decay of his mother-tongue was due—“(1), To the neglect of Latin in the schools; (2), to the encyclopædic time-tables in the Lycées; (3), to hasty specialisation on the part of pupils; and (4), to the reading of papers and magazines, which has taken the place of book-reading.”

He might have added: (5) to the study of foreign languages,—and in support of this assertion we quote the words of an eminent personality in the educational world, M. Emile Boirac, Rector of Dijon University:—

“It has been necessary to cut into the curriculum on all sides, reduce the time devoted to Greek, reduce also (to such a degree that it no longer exists) the Latin course, even to restrict, I fear, the study of French, to make room for that most necessary study—necessary, *i.e.*, from a practical point of view—the study of foreign languages...”

“It has often been pointed out, and is coming to be more and more a fact, that our pupils, as they become good at English or German, grow correspondingly weak in French. I recently got a report from an examiner on the ‘baccalauréat,’ and in it was a sentence which particularly struck me, where he said: ‘Candidates speak French, and write it, just as if they

were speaking or writing a foreign language’; and indeed, in the course of their crowded school day, every hour of which is occupied to the full, pupils pass alternately from French to English or to German; the foreign language has quite as important a place as the mother-tongue, and in almost every examination one finds a sort of mixture of all languages, and meets with papers in which the French, written by young Frenchmen, is as it might be if written by young Englishmen studying French, that is, like a foreign language.

“And what is still more painful and still more edifying is, that the candidates for these examinations, rapidly growing to manhood, are not equipped for their future. We must learn to look things in the face. Many, very many, professors and examiners have noticed, on the part of pupils, a notable diminution in the faculty of attention, in analysis, and reasoning-power. French compositions are written in telegraphic style; with amazing mistakes in grammar. Of course there are very honourable exceptions, but the evil is increasing to an extent which strikes all who are closely studying the development of our youth.”

The remedy for the state of things which M. Boirac deplores, M. Faguet would find in Latin:—

“The habit of writing in Latin,” he says, “helps one to write in French; first, because one does not know the meaning of French words until one knows the meaning they had in Latin; and secondly, and above all, because the habit of putting French into Latin, and Latin into French, compels the pupil to think upon the sense of the words, to see the exact scope of their meaning, their exact limits, and not to be content to accept loosely as the meaning something vague, shifting, and approximate.”

Mons. Faguet ends with a gloomy picture of the doom which is to overtake his beloved mother-tongue: “The French ‘crisis,’ he says, “*is not a crisis*; it is decadence, decadence definitive and without recall. French will cease to be written, that is all. There will be two languages—one French, written by a few and understood by these few and one or two hardly more numerous; the other, a language for which some name will be found. A language inexact, vague, amorphous, confused, and which will not, therefore, be very well understood, but which will yet serve as a somewhat rudimentary means of communication, rather barbarous perhaps, between men and men, and which will have some very slight and hardly recognisable similarity to French.”

We do not think things are quite as bad as Mons. Faguet makes out. Let him take heart; there is a remedy to hand, yet that remedy is not Latin, at any rate not in the form recommended



by Mons. Faguet. Once more we quote Mons. Boirac :—

“What is left of Latin? Is Latin dead or living? If it is a question of the Latin of the time of Augustus, with its grammar and its syntax, Latin is dead, a mummy to be venerated. But Latin is capable of resuscitation if it is a question of *roots*. Then, indeed, all is changed, for Latin is living, lives in French, in Spanish, in Italian, even in English, in many parts of German and the Germanic languages. Latin is the common fund of the languages spoken by civilised peoples. Every international language which may be attempted will have, therefore, to start from Latin, and this is the idea which underlies the auxiliary language originated by Zamenhof: Esperanto.

“Zamenhof said to himself: ‘Since Latin still lives in most of the languages spoken by civilised peoples, since all these languages are really more or less modernised Latin, therefore, if we take as the basis of a new language those roots which they have received from the Latin, and which are common to them all, and add to them a few Germanic elements, we shall not be making up something altogether artificial, but shall be working, on the contrary, according to principles followed by Nature itself.’

“That is why on learning Esperanto one’s first impression is that Esperanto is French more or less modified. That is the impression a Frenchman gets; the Englishman receives a similar one, and even the German or the Russian. Esperanto contains such a number of international roots, common to the language spoken in Europe, that each nationality recognises in it its own language... These international words, nine times out of ten, are words of Latin origin. The international language Esperanto is therefore a sort of simplified Latin, supplemented by Germanic elements, and completed by other elements which have been introduced into Latin by modern conditions of life. But this artificial language is much simpler and easier than the natural languages. Simpler, because it does away with a great number of exceptions, of irregularities; easier, because it is more logical.”

This simplicity, this logical character of Esperanto, has not only roused the enthusiasm of Esperantists, but has been remarked upon by men such as Tolstoy, Max Müller. The late Professor Mayor, Professor of Latin Literature at Cambridge, after learning Esperanto in a month or two at the age of 83, gave the verdict of his long linguistic experience thus: “A study of Esperanto is the best basis upon which children may take up the learning of foreign languages.”

The French poet Coppée, too, has also given his opinion on this matter in no uncertain voice: “The spread of Esperanto will preserve the national languages from that mutual penetration

which is daily having so corrupting an effect upon them, in consequence of the increasing intimacy of contact between the different peoples.”

An example of the services rendered by Esperanto in the study of French is afforded by the following incident:—

At a school in Aidin (Turkey) there one day arrived a Professor of the French language, who was also an Esperantist. From the very slow progress made by his pupils, he soon became aware that it would be a difficult matter to teach them French. It struck him that he might possibly simplify matters by teaching them first of all Esperanto. This he determined to do, and in order to avoid discussion with the authorities, decided to introduce the new tongue as Portuguese, a language much easier than French!

A few weeks later the class, being already quite at home in... Portuguese, took up again the study of French, in which they promptly made rapid progress.

One day the Inspector arrived. He examined the pupils on their French, and marvelling somewhat at their grasp of it, warmly congratulated their professor. The latter thought this was a good opportunity to extol the simplicity and logic of Esperanto; but at the first mention of the auxiliary language the Inspector exclaimed: “Esperanto! Esperanto is a useless absurdity, of no interest whatever.” The professor did not press the matter, but went on teaching French by the indirect method of... Portuguese.

All of which goes to prove—

That Esperanto, for our French youth, is an admirable substitute for Latin, enabling the learner to obtain a better and deeper knowledge of his mother-tongue; that from the day when French boys and girls, after three or four months’ work, have learnt Esperanto, they will be able to devote to the study of French the years at present spent in studying foreign languages; and finally, that Esperanto, for all peoples, is a splendid means of intercourse.

*Translated from the French by W.M.*

✻ ✻ ✻ ✻

## La Kurba Spegulo.

(*Rakonto de Krisknaska Semajno*).

A. P. ĈEHOV.

Mi kaj mia edzino eniris gastaĉambron. Tie sentiĝisodoro de musko kaj de malsekaĵo. Milionoj da ratoj kaj da musoj sin ĵetis diversflanken, kiam ni lumigis la murojn, kiuj ne vidis lumon en la daŭro de tuta centjaro. Kiam ni fermis post ni la pordon, vento ekblovitis kaj ekmovitis paperojn, je risoj kuŝantaj en anguloj. La lumo falis sur ĉi tiujn paperojn kaj ni ekvidis antikvajn skribojn kaj mezepokajn



bildojn. Sur la de tempo verdiĝintaj muroj pendis portretoj de gepraavoj. La gepraavoj rigardis fierege kaj severe, kvazaŭ ili deziris diri:

— Bezonate estus, ho frato, vergi Vin!

Niaj paŝoj resonadis en la tuta domo. Mia tuso estis respondata de la eĥo, de tiu sama eĥo, de kiu estis respondataj iam miaj gepraavoj...

Kaj vento ĝemkriegis. Iu ploris en la kamentubo kaj senespero estis aŭdebla en ĉi tiu ploro. Grandaj pluvogutoj frapadis la mallumajn kaj senbrilajn fenestrojn kaj ĉi tiu frapado sopirigis.

— Ho, gepraavoj, gepraavoj! — mi diris, ekspirante signife. Se mi estus verkisto, mi, rigardante Vin, verkus longan romanon. Ĉar ĉiu el tiuj ĉi gemaljunuloj estis iam juna kaj ĉiu havas sian romanon... kaj kian romanon! Ekrigardu, ekzemple, ĉi tiun maljunuleton, mian praavinon. Ĉi tiu malbelulino kaj kriplulino havas sian plej altgrade interesan novelon. — Ĉu vi vidas, mi demandis la edzinon: — Ĉu vi vidas la spegulon, kiu pendas tie en la angulo? Kaj mi montris al la edzino la grandan spegulon en nigra bronza kadro, pendantan en la angulo apud la portreto de mia praavino.

— Ĉi tiu spegulo posedas sorĉajn ecojn: ĝi pereigis mian praavinon. Ŝi pagis tre multe da mono por ĝi kaj ne forlasis ĝin ĝis la morto mem. Ŝi rigardis en ĝin senĉese, tage kaj nokte, rigardis eĉ tiam, kiam ŝi manĝis kaj trinkis. Enlitigante ŝi metis ĝin apud si kaj mortante ŝi petis, ke oni enĉerku ĝin kune kun ŝi. Oni ne plenumis ŝian deziron nur tial, ke la spegulo ne estis enigebla en la ĉerko.

— Ĉu ŝi estis koketulino? — demandis la edzino.

— Ni supozu. Sed ĉu ŝi ne havis aliajn spegulojn? Kial ŝi ekamis tiel precipe ĉi tiun spegulon kaj nenium alian? Kaj ĉu ŝi ne havis spegulojn pli bonajn? Ne, mia karulino, ĉi tie sin kaŝas ia terura sekreto. Alie ne povas esti. La legendo rakontas, ke en la spegulo sidas diablo kaj ke la praavino havis inklinon al diabloj. Certe, tio estas sensencaĵo, sed estas sendube, ke la spegulo en la bronza kadro posedas misteran forton. Mi forbalaetis de sur la spegulo polvon, ekrigardis en ĝin kaj ekridegis. La eĥo obtuze respondis mian ridegon. La spegulo estis kurba kaj ĝi kurbigis mian fizionomion ĉiufanken: la nazo ektroviĝis sur la maldekstra vango kaj la mentono disduiĝis kaj deŝoviĝis flanken.

— Strangan guston havis mia praavino! — mi diris.

La edzino hezite aliris al la spegulo, ankaŭ ekrigardis en ĝin — kaj tuj okaziĝis io terura. Ŝi paliĝis, ekskuiĝis per ĉiuj membroj de la korpo kaj ekkriis. La kandefingo elfalis el ŝiaj manoj, ruliĝis sur la planko kaj la kandelo

estingiĝis. Mallumo volvekovris nin kaj tuj do mi ekaŭdis falon de io multepeza sur la plankon: tio estis mia edzino sveninta. La vento ankoraŭ ekĝemis pli plende, ratoj ekkuris, musoj eksuris en la paperoj. Miaj haroj ekstariĝis kaj ekmovetis, kiam fenestrokovrilo deŝiriĝis kaj falis malsupren. La luno ekaperis en la fenestro...

Mi kaptis la edzinon, ĉirkaŭprenis kaj elportis ŝin el la loĝejo de la gepraavoj. Ŝi rekonsciiĝis nur en sekvinta tago vespere.

— La spegulon! Donu al mi la spegulon! — diris ŝi rekonsciiĝante. — Kie estas la spegulo?

Post ĉi tiu okazo en la daŭro de tuta semajno ŝi nek trinkis, nek manĝis, nek dormis kaj ĉiam petis, ke oni alportu al ŝi la spegulon. Ŝi ploregis, ŝiris la harojn sur la kapo, maltrankviliĝis kaj fine, kiam kuracisto deklaris, ke ŝi povas morti pro la konsumiĝo kaj ŝia stato estas danĝera, mi, venkinte mian timon, ree malsupreniris kaj alportis al ŝi de tie la spegulon de la praavino. Ekvidinte ĝin, ŝi ekridegis pro la feliĉo, poste ŝi ekkaptis ĝin, metis sur ĝin siajn lipojn kaj fikserigardis en ĝin. Kaj jen estas pasintaj pli ol dek jaroj kaj ŝi ĉiam ankoraŭ rigardas en la spegulon kaj ne sin deturnas eĉ por unu momento.

— Ĉu efektive tio estas mi? — ŝi murmuretas kaj sur ŝia vizaĝo ekflamas kune kun la vangruĝo esprimo de feliĉego kaj ravego. — Jes, tio estas mi! Ĉio mensogas, krom ĉi tiu spegulo. Mensogas homoj, mensogas la edzo! Ho, se mi pli antaŭe vidus min, se mi sciigus, kia mi estas efektive, mi ne edzinigis je ĉi tiu viro! Li estas malinda je mi! Plej noblaj, plej belaj kavaliroj devas kuŝi ĉe miaj piedoj!...

Unufoje, starante post la edzino, mi ekrigardis okaze en la spegulon kaj mi malkovris la timigan sekreton. Mi ekvidis en la spegulo virinon de blindiga beleco, kian mi renkontis neniam dum mia vivo. Tio estis miraklo de la naturo, harmonio de beleco, de gracio kaj de amo. Sed en kio do estas la afero? Kio okaziĝis? Kial mia malbela, sengracia edzino aspektis en la spegulo tiel belega? Kial do?

Tial, ke la kurba spegulo kurbigis malbelan vizaĝon de mia edzino ĉiufanken kaj pro tia permutado de la vizaĝotrajtoj ĝi fariĝis okaze belega. Du minusoj donis pluson.

Kaj nun ni ambaŭ, mi kaj la edzino, sidas antaŭ la spegulo kaj ne nin deturnante eĉ por unu minuto, rigardas en ĝin: mia nazo ŝoviĝas sur la maldekstran vangan, la mentono estas disduiĝinta kaj deŝoviĝinta flanken, sed la vizaĝo de mia edzino estas ĉarmega — kaj furioza, freneza pasio ekregas min.

— Ha, ha, ha! — mi ridegas sovaĝe.

Kaj la edzino murmuretas:

— Kiel mi estas belega!

*El la lingvo rusa tradukis*

N. ŠVECOV.



## Kitty of Coleraine.

As beautiful Kitty one morning was tripping  
 With a pitcher of milk for the fair of Coleraine,  
 When she saw me she stumbled, the pitcher  
 down tumbled,  
 And all the sweet buttermilk watered the plain.  
 "Oh, what shall I do now? 'Twas looking  
 at you now!  
 I'm sure such a pitcher I'll ne'er see again.  
 'Twas the pride of my dairy. Oh, Barney  
 McCleary,  
 You're sent as a plague to the girls of  
 Coleraine."

I sat down beside her, and gently did chide her  
 That such a misfortune should give her such  
 pain;  
 A kiss then I gave her, and before I did leave  
 her  
 She vowed for such pleasure she'd break it  
 again.  
 'Twas haymaking season — I can't tell the  
 reason—  
 Misfortunes will never come single, 'tis plain!  
 For very soon after poor Kitty's disaster  
 The devil a pitcher was whole in Coleraine.

*Anonymous.*

## Kanho de Coleraine.

Dum Kanho tagfrue, kunportis senskue  
 Belan kruĉon da lakto en urbon Coleraine,\*  
 Ni hazarde kunvenis, ŝi kruĉon maltenis,  
 Kaj blanka fariĝis la herba bien'.  
 "Mi nun faru kion? Vi kaŭzis la ĉion!  
 La perdo de l' kruĉo ja estas ĉagren'.  
 Mi ŝategis ĝin vere; ho, Barney McCleary,  
 Vi estas ĝenulo al ni en Coleraine."

Mi tiam ŝin flatis, kaj dolĉe kompatis  
 Ke tia okazo al ŝi estas ĝen';  
 Kiseton mi ŝtelis, kion ŝi ne repelis  
 Dirante ke foje malbon' estas ben'.  
 Ekzistas proverbo en ĉies la cerbo,  
 'De l' doloro troviĝas multopa alven'.  
 Do, ĉirkaŭ semajno post ŝia malgajno  
 Nur kruĉojn rompitaĵn enhavis Coleraine.

*Esperantigita de LOHE.*

\* *Elparolu: Kolren'.*

Coleraine estas la regiono, kie okazos la 5a Brita Kongreso Esperantisto proksiman Pentekoston.



## Mastro kaj Laboristo.

*El ciklo "Kredo" de LEO TOLSTOJ.*

Unu homo havis laboriston, kiu loĝis en sama domo kune kun la mastro kaj multfoje dum la tago vidis lin. Paŝon post paŝo la laboristo malpli laboris kaj plejlaste fariĝis tiel mal-laborema, ke jam nenion li faris. La mastro vidis tion, sed nenion al li parolis, nur forturniĝis de la laboristo, kiam li renkontiĝis kun li. La laboristo vidis, ke la mastro estas nekontenta je li, kaj li decidis, ne laborante, ŝajniĝi komplezemon al la mastro.

Iris la laboristo al mastraj konatuloj kaj amikoj kaj petis ilin, fari tiel, ke lia mastro ne povus koleri je li. La mastro sciigis pri tio, vokis la laboriston kaj diris al li: "Kiacele vi petas la homojn defendi vin? Ja ĉiam vi estas kun mi, kaj vi mem povas diri al mi, kio estas por vi necesa." Kaj la laboristo ne sciis, kion li devas diri kaj foriris.

Kaj elpensis la laboristo alian: li kolektis la mastrajn ovojn, ekkaptis la mastran kokinon kaj alportis ĉi tion, kiel donacon, al sia mastro, por ke li neniam povu koleri. Tiam la mastro

parolis: "Antaŭ ne longe vi petis miajn amikojn, ke ili klopodu por vi, kvankam vi povas senpere paroli kun mi. Kaj nun jen vi intencis ŝajniĝi komplezemon al mi per donacoj. Sed ĉio, kion vi havas, estas mia. Eĉ se vi alportu al mi vian, mi ne bezonos ĝin."

Tiam la laboristo elpensis ankoraŭ trian: li verkis versaĵojn por la gloro de la mastro kaj komencis laŭte krei kaj kanti tiajn versaĵojn, nomante la mastron granda, ĉieesta, ĉiopova, patro, favorulo, bonfaranto. Denove vokis lin la mastro kaj diris: "Antaŭe vi per homoj penis ŝajniĝi al mi komplezon, per mia havaĵo vi donacis al mi, nun vi elpensis ankoraŭ pli strangan—vi komencis krei kaj kanti pri mi, ke mi estas ĉiopova, favorema, k.t.p. Vi krias kaj kantas pri mi, ke mi estas tia kaj alia, sed vi ne komprenas kaj ne volas kompreni min. Por mi estas necesa nek defendo de vi per aliaj homoj, nek viaj donacoj, nek viaj laŭdoj al tiu, kiun vi ne povas koncepti, — por mi estas necesa de vi nur via laboro..."

Estas necesaj al Dio nur niaj bonaj aferoj.  
 En tio estas tuta Dia leĝo.

*El rusa lingvo tradukis JOZEFO SHKABARA.*



## Translation Exercise.

*Elementary.*

"Now I saw in my Dream, that these two men went in at the Gate; and lo, as they entered, they were transfigured, and they had Raiment put on that shone like Gold. There was also that met them with Harps and Crowns, and gave them to them; the Harps to praise withal, and the Crowns in token of honour. Then I heard in my Dream that all the Bells in the City rang again for joy, and that it was said unto them, Enter ye into the joy of your Lord. I also heard the men themselves, that they sang with a loud voice, saying, Blessing, Honour, Glory, and Power, be to him that sitteth upon the Throne, and to the Lamb for ever and ever. Now just as the Gates were opened to let in the men, I looked in after them; and behold, the City shone like the Sun, the Streets also were paved with Gold, and in them walked many men, with crowns on their heads, palms in their hands, and golden harps to sing praises withal. There were also them that had wings, and they answered one another without intermission, saying, Holy, Holy, Holy, is the Lord. And after that, they shut up the Gates; which when I had seen, I wished myself among them."—JOHN BUNYAN. *"The Pilgrims' Progress: The End of the Journey."*

*Advanced.*

*A Parallel.*—By way of a beginning, let us ask ourselves—What is education? And, above all things, what is our ideal of a thorough liberal education?—of that education which, if we could begin life again, we would give ourselves—the education which, if we could mould the fates to our own will, we would give our children? Well, I know not what may be your conception upon this matter, but I will tell you mine; and I hope I shall find that your views are not very discrepant. Suppose it were perfectly certain that the life and fortune of every one of us would one day or other depend upon his winning or losing a game of chess, don't you think we should all consider it to be a primary duty to learn at least the names and moves of the pieces? To have a notion of a gambit, and a keen eye for all the means of giving and getting out of check? Do you not think that we should look with disapprobation amounting to scorn upon the father who allowed his son, or the State which allowed its members, to grow up without knowing a pawn from a knight? Now, it is a very plain and elementary truth that the life, the fortune, and the happiness of every one of us, and, more or less, of those who are connected with us, do depend upon our knowing something of the rules of a game infinitely more difficult and complicated than chess. It is a game which has been played for untold ages, every man and woman of us being one of the two players in a game of his or her own. The chess-board is the world, the pieces the phenomena of the universe, the rules of the game are what we call the laws of nature. The player on the other side is hidden from us. All we know is that his play is always fair, just, and patient; but, also, that he never overlooks a mistake or makes the smallest allowance for ignorance. To the man who plays well the highest stakes are paid with that sort of overflowing generosity with which the strong shows delight in strength. And one who plays ill is checkmated without haste, but without remorse. My metaphor will remind some of you of the famous picture in which Retzsch has depicted Satan playing at chess with man for his soul. Substitute for the mocking fiend in that picture a calm, strong angel, who is playing for love, as we say, and would rather lose than win, and I should accept it as an image of human life. Well, now, what I mean with education is learning the rules of this mighty game. In other words, education is the instruction of the intellect in the laws of nature, and the fashioning of the affections and of the will into harmony with those laws.—T. H. HUXLEY. *On Education.*

## Tradukoj

*de la pecoj presitaj lastan monaton (v. p. 33, B.E., Feb.).*

*Of Medium Difficulty.*

(3). Stepo estas rusa vorto, kiu signifas: "senarbara regiono en mezaj latitudoj, sufiĉe vasta kaj kovrita de utila kreskaĵaro." Ĝi estas vorto, kiu bone difinas tiujn landojn, kies senarbeco rezultas el ekstremaj diferencoj de klimato,—diferencoj, kiuj siaparte devenas de tio, ke la stepoj estas tre malproksime de l' oceano. La tero, kiu en vintro frostrigidiĝis, degelas en printempo, kaj, tramalsekigita, ĝi tiam kuŝas senŝirme sub la bruligantaj radioj de l' suno. La kreskosezono estas mallonga sed intensa, kaj tiuj kreskaĵoj floras plej bone, kiuj plej rapide maturiĝas. Sekve, arbaroj tie ne troviĝas, ĉar la arboj falfoliaj kreskas tre malrapide, dum la koniferoj bezonas, por maturiĝi, eĉ pli multe da tempo. Triumfas do nur la diversspecaj herboj; tiuj kreskas tie kun nekredebla rapideco kaj jam post malmulte da semajnoj atingas la alton de homo. Okazas ja ofte, ke naskiĝantaj kreskaĵetoj, elĝermintaj el ventoportitaj arbsemoj, trafendas la teron, antaŭ ol vidiĝas eĉ unu sola herbero; sed, havante altecon de nur unu-du coloj, jam ili premisufokiĝas en tiu maro herbara, kiu ĉirkaŭfermante ilin kontraŭ aero kaj lumo kondamnas al pereco. La bruliganta suno de somero kaj la fruaj frostoj de aŭtuno detruas ĉiujare la herbrikoltaĵon; sed la semoj, jam antaŭe maturiĝintaj, falas en la teron kaj ĝermas en la sekvanta printempo.—*El "Man and his Work," de F. D. kaj A. J. HERBERTSON.*

*Advanced.*

(4). *La Koliseo.*—Jen nenia fikcio, sed simpla, serioza, senartifika vero: tiel forte ĝi incitas la fantazion ankoraŭ hodiaŭ, ke, dum unu momento, tiu, kiu nur volas, povas havi antaŭ si, ĝuste ĉe sia eniro, la tutan grandan konstruaĵon tia, kia ĝi estadis en tiu tempo antikva, kiam miloj da plezuravidaj vizaĝoj fikse rigardadis malsupren sur la arenon, kaj furiozadis tie tia turnyentego de batalo kaj sango kaj polvo, kiun homa parolo priskribi ne povas. Sed, tuj poste, ĝia soleco, ĝia mistertimiga beleco kaj ĝia senlima ruineco plenigas per milda malĝojo la koron de l' fremda vizitanto, kaj eble plu neniam en la vivo lin tiom forte kortuŝos kaj superregos ia vidaĵo, kiu ne havas rektan rilaton al liaj propraj afliktoj kaj amoj. Vidi ĝin tie disfaletanta je unu colo en jaro; vidi ĝiajn murojn kaj arkaĵojn kovritaj de verdaj kreskaĵoj; vidi ĝiajn koridorojn malfermitaj al la lumo de l' tago; vidi, kiel la longa herbo kreskas en ĝiaj portikoj kaj junaj arboj, kiuj ekzistas nur de hieraŭ, elpuŝiĝas sur ĝiaj malebenaj murrandoj kaj portas frukton—okaza produktaĵo ili estas de la semoj faligitaj tie de birdoj, kiuj konstruas siajn nestojn en ĝiaj fendoj kaj truoj; vidi ĝian batalarenon plenplena de tero, kun la paca kruco en la mezo; suprengrimpi en ĝiajn ĉambregojn kaj rigardi malsupren sur la ruinon, kiu ĉirkaŭas ĝin de ĉiuj flankoj: vidi tiel ruinigitaj la triumfopordegojn de Konstantino, de Septimus Severus kaj de Titus, ruinigitaj la Roman Forumon kaj la palacon de la Cezaroj, disfalintaj kaj malaperintaj la templojn de la malnova religio: vidi ĉion ĉi tion, tio estas vidi la fantomon de antikva Romo, de tiu malnova urbego tiel malvirta kaj tiel mirinda, kies spirito ankoraŭ fantomvizitadas eĉ la teron, sur kiu iradis ĝia popolo. Ĝi estas la plej impresoplena, la plej imponanta, la plej gravega, grandioza, majesta, malĝoja vidaĵo, kiun oni povas imagi. Eĉ en la plenflorado de ĝia plej granda sangavideco, neniam tiu giganta Koliseo, plena kaj superplena de vivo kaj forto, povis tiel same kortuŝi unu solan rigardanton, kiel ĝi devas ĉiujn kortuŝi, kiuj rigardas ĝin nun,—nun, kiam ĝi estas ruino,—ni danku Dion, ruino!—CHARLES DICKENS. *"Pictures from Italy."*



### Libraro kaj Gazetaro.

**Mazepa**: tragedio en kvin aktoj, tradukita en la pola lingvo de Antoni Grabowski. (Hachette & K-io, 2s. od. ĉe la B.E.A.)—Laŭ diro, tiu ĉi teatraĵo estos prezentita en Krakovo, kaj ni antaŭvidas por ĝi grandan sukceson. La originalo estis verkita de polo Juljusz Slowacki, poeto kaj dramverkisto (1809—1849). La ĉefaj personoj de la dramo estas historiaj figuroj. Mazepa, laŭ la verko de la poeto, estas paĝio de la reĝo Jan Kazimir. Ambaŭ vetkonkuras ĉe amindumado en la domo de la vojevodo, kie la reĝo gastas. Tuj kiam la vojevodo, ĵaluzema, suspektas, ke la paĝio, kun la aprobo aŭ almenaŭ la tolero de la reĝo, atencas lian edzan honoron, fordegelas lia respekto al la reĝo. Li deklaras sentence: "Reĝo — mia estro, sed ne en mia domo," kaj fleksas sian tutan energion venĝi kontraŭ la suspektita paĝio, kiel ankaŭ kontraŭ sia juna edzino. Mazepa estas forsendita de la reĝo el la kastelo de l' vojevodo, sed, malkovrinte hazarde sekreton pri la intencoj de la reĝo, li revenas serĉi la reĝinon en ŝia ĉambraro. Kiel ĉashundo flaranta sangon venas la vojevodo, kaj ordonas sigeli per muro la eniron de la ĉambraro! Nun moviĝas la tragedio. Zbignjev, la filo de la vojevodo, estas nesuspektite enamiĝinta kun la juna vojevodedzino. Siaflanke, Amelja, la edzino, rilatas al la bofilo kiel patrino, kaj nur kiam la tragedio implikas ĉion ŝia propra sento aperas. Rapidege antaŭen marŝas la intrigo. Zbignjev, en duelo kontraŭ Mazepa pro la honoro de l' patrino, falas mortigita de propra mano. Amelja, konsciante por la unua fojo pri siaj veraj sentoj al la mortinto, sin mem venenas, kaj la vojevodo, malrapide kaj kun la plej malvarma sango, cinike preparas meti finon al la vivo de Mazepa. La tragedio finiĝas kun la memmortigo de la vojevodo ĉe la reeniro de la reĝo.—Zbignjev, la sopiranta kaj sinturmentanta amanto, rememorigas nin pri la Princo de Danujo. Estus interese kompari la nunan verkon kun *Hamleto* en ĝia internacia vesto, sed tiun komparon ni preferus lasi al alilandano, ne polo aŭ anglo. La karakteroj de la vojevodo kaj Mazepa estas brave desegnitaj—la unua, la enkorpiĝo de energia obstineco kaj fera volo; la dua, facilspirita, brila kaj brava. Ni juĝis bona resumi la tragedion por doni kiel eble plej klaran ideon pri la verko, ĉar ni supozas, ke por la plimulto el niaj nepolaj legantoj la verko estas kiel nova. La stilo estas tute bona, sed ĉe la legado ĝi ne ŝajnas tiel klara kaj flua, kiel oni povus esperi. Unu uzo, kiun ni renkontas por la unua fojo, estas la uzado de *n*, la akuzativo de direkto, ĉe la prefikso *re*, ekz.: *renflugi*, *reniri*, *renvokas*. Ĝis nun, la argumento kontraŭ tiu uzo estas ke, ĉar *re* per si mem entenas la ideon de direkto, la akuzativo *n* estas jam superflua; sed kontraŭ tio oni povus egale diri, ke *re* havas du signifojn—*denove*, *retur*ne—kaj la akuzativo ilin klare diferencigas. Sed ĉu la novaĵo estas bona?—Ni bonvenigas tiun ĉi aldonon al nia literaturo.—P.J.C.

**Pri la Esperanta Literaturo**: parolado de Edmond Privat (Hachette & K-io, prezo 9 p. afr.).—La ĉeestintoj ĉe la 7a memoros tiun belan paroladon kun la suprecitata titolo faritan de S-ro Privat okaze de la disdono de premioj en la Flandra Operejo. Kaj sendube ili ekrapidos posedi tiun ĉi broŝuron, precipe kiam ni certigas, ke legate ĝi estas tiel bela, kiel ĝi estis aŭskultate, kaj cetere ke ĝi estas nun prezentita en bele presita eldono. Por ĉiu propagandisto la jena konsileto estus nepre bona: "Esperanton ni neniam konsideru, kiel proponatan aferon. Ĉesu tiaj paroloj, kiaj: "se Esperanto sukcesos..." Jam sukcesis Esperanto, ĉar ĝi vivas; jam ĝi estas starigita, ĉar ĝi uziĝas." Pri tiu vivanteco oni preskaŭ bezonus nenian alian atestaĵon ol—ĉi tiu parolado mem, plena de orflugilaj pensoj!—P.J.C.

**Esperantista Poŝkalendaro, 1912**, eldonita de Möller & Borel.—Se troviĝas inter niaj legantoj iu, kiu ankoraŭ

ne portadas ĉe si ĉi tiun libreton, ni admonas al tiu senprokraste ordigi la aferon, sendante al la B.E.A. la necesan ŝilingon. Elegante bindita en verda kovrilo laŭ oportuna formato, kun poŝeto por paperoj, ĝi kunigas informojn, kiujn fervora Esperantisto ĉi-momente bezonas: Memorindaj internaciaj datoj, taglibro, praktikaj tabeloj, Adresaro, folioj por notoj, Deklaracio pri Esperantismo, La Fundamento, Notoj pri Centra Oficejo, Lingva Komitato kaj ĝia Akademio, Internacia Reprezentantaro, Kongresa Regularo, Kongresoj akceptintaj Esperanton, Statistikoj pri Progreso, Internacia Mona Tabelo, Naciaj Asocioj Esperantistaj, Specialistaj Fakoj, Gazetaro, k.t.p., k.t.p. La nuna eldono ne plu enhavas detalan nomaron de ĉiuj grupoj. Tio trodikigus la libron; oni do aranĝis eldoni aparte tiun nomaron, kiu aperos verŝajne en Aprilo kaj kostos proksimume 0,400 Sm.

La nuna redaktoro, D-ro A. Schramm, lerte daŭrigis la planon de la tiel multe bedaŭrata fondinto de la Poŝkalendaro, D-ro Siegfried Lederer, kies portreto staras ĉe la unua paĝo de la 1911a eldono. D-ro Lederer, kvankam ne multe konata en Britujo, estis treege respektata kaj amata inter Esperantistoj en Germanujo kaj Aŭstrio, kie li klopodegis por nia afero ĝis la lasta tago de sia vivo. Lia subita morto lastan Septembron estis akra doloro por tre multe da samideanoj.

**Krestomatio por Infanoj kaj Komencantoj**, verkita en kunlaborado de diverslandaj esperantistoj sub redaktado de Romano Frenkel. Kolekto de "Danubo." 34 pp., large 8vo., price 6d., post free.—This is the first part of what is intended to be an international collection of children's stories. S-ro Frenkel asks for help in continuation of his work, which he hopes will mark another step in the promotion of national inter-comprehension. Full of fun and wisdom taken from various countries, these forty little stories are a charming addition to our readers.—E.A.L.

**Lingvo Internacia** (Jan.).—Kiu deziras informiĝi pri la diversaj opinioj nuntempe prezentataj en diversaj landoj pri la diskutiga kaj pripensinda temo de centra organizado de la Esperantistaro, voĉdonota en Krakovo proksiman aŭtunon, tiu ne povas pli bone fari, ol legi la interesajn resumojn, donitajn ĉi-momente en *Lingvo Internacia*. Bonegan ideon ankaŭ havas nia kolego, represigante gravajn artikolojn de D-ro Zamenhof, jam de longe forgesitajn, kiuj aperis en ne plu haveblaj kajeroj de la ĵurnalo. Tiu donita en la aludata numero, el letero sendita al W. H. Trompeter de la Majstro en 1896, estas trafe aktuala en la nuna cirkonstancoj de nia movado. Parolante pri diversaj projektoj de reformoj—oni konstatas la antikvecon de tiu malsano!—la Doktoro diras:

"Ĉiu el tiuj ĉi sinjoroj aparte pensas ne sole, ke li proponas la plej bonan, sed ke ankaŭ li estas la plej senpartia *unuiganto* de ĉiuj... Ĉiu el ili parolas pri "komuna laborado," sed en la koro ĉiu el ili pensas, ke nur *liaj* opinioj estas la plej prudentaj, kaj li esperas, ke ĉio estos akceptita nur en tia formo, kiun li mem proponas." Efektive aktuala, ĉu ne? Ni konsilas al ĉiu, kiu serĉas eksterlandan gazeton abonotan, subteni nian "Centran Organon," la 17 jaran plejaĝan fraton de la Esperanta gazetaro, sur kies standardo estas skribita du simplaj sed potencaj vortoj: *Fundamento, Libereco*.

**Ilustritaj Poŝtkartoj de Edinburgo** eldonitaj de la Edinburga Esperanta Grupo, 26, Synod Hall, Edinburgo, ok bele kvazaŭ gravuritaj poŝtkartoj: La Strato de l' Princo; La Palaco de la Sankta Kruco; La Kastelo, Nacia Pentraĵejo kaj Reĝa Instituto; La Kastelo kaj esplenado kun soldataro kilte vestita; La domo de Johano Knox; La Katedralo de Sankta Giles; La Kalton'a monteto; kaj La Forth'a Pontego. Prezo 6p. (sm. 0'25) afrankite.



## Esperanto in the Schools.

By F. DURIEUX.

Esperanto is spreading more and more among teachers and their pupils. In proof of this it is only necessary to read an Esperanto gazette. I myself have proof of it in the daily correspondence put into my letter-box, among which appear many requests for help either from me or from my pupils.

It is that fact which induces me to write this article to ask for sympathy and to prove the above statement.

I shall prove my statement with facts. In the course of a single week requests came to me from a body of lady teachers in Philadelphia, from a number of school-boys in Portland, and from a number of schoolgirls in Kielc and Bakua, that I would correspond with them, *simply*, as they were but beginners. So there was the same desire and the same movement in American, Polish, and Russian schools.

Not only collective but isolated requests come pouring in, mainly from Bohemia, Moravia, Hungary, Poland, Russia, Finland, and Brazil, while some even come from most outlandish places in the heart of Asia.

From the latter district a student writes: "I am living in the centre of Asia, not far from the Caspian Sea." His address I could not write, but could only copy as a drawing! Every month my pupils receive post cards and letters from Burmah. A headmaster of English schools also writes to them.

The same advance is noticeable in various parts of France. Who does not know that, following the example of LILLE, where nearly 2,000 children in the public elementary schools are learning Esperanto regularly, the town of GRENOBLE made arrangements for teaching Esperanto in its official schools? In LYONS M. Drudin wrote a documental report for the heads of the important school "La Martinière." In VICHY M. James, not content with his former successes among the young, is endeavouring to astonish the foreigners who visit the town in such great numbers during the summer season. BORDEAUX also has ranged itself on the side of progress, and has introduced Esperanto into the Lyceum. Imitating his Lille colleague, the Inspector of Academies in the AUBE department has put questions upon Esperanto and the method of teaching it in the list of questions set to teachers of both sexes. Many teachers, men and women alike, are learning and mastering Esperanto, corresponding and interchanging ideas. Even children, incited not only by their teachers, but by their parents, correspond at an early age with those of other lands. A few weeks ago I received the following letter from PARIS:—"Esteemed Sir,—I am a young Esperantist seven years old who wishes to correspond with boys or girls of the same age by means of picture post cards. I searched through all the Esperanto papers which my father receives but found no addresses. My father told me that you do a great deal for Esperanto children and that you can perhaps give me some addresses. I thank you beforehand and beg you to believe in my respectful sentiments.—J.M.C."

Unfortunately I only know of nine-year-old correspondents, and I sent three addresses in Norway, Russia, and Spain. If you know of any younger ones, dear readers, be so good as to inform me.

This spreading of the language among children is most promising, for a defined course of instruction requires that what is to be practised in after life should be learned in infancy.

But let us again go outside our own borders for proofs of the general progress among teachers and pupils.

Here among my papers is a small list of addresses already sent to colleagues:—Mr. A..., a teacher in B..., Bohemia, has 20 pupils between the ages of 11 and 13

who wish to carry on correspondence. Another Bohemian colleague proposes six girls of like age. In Moscow, Mokilev-pod, Kronstadt (Russia), Odensee (Denmark), Pleven (Bulgaria), Sabadell (Spain), Cordova (Arg. Republic), Sopron, Marosvásárhely, Budapest, Ujvidik (Hungary), Glasgow (Scotland), etc., young boys and girls and teachers interchange post cards and letters, and this they do independently in order to make sure that they have attained their object. Here is a young lady colleague, who from Vladikawkaz sends her photograph, with a letter to say that she teaches 70 little girls, and that she is getting them to have a liking for Esperanto. Here is another from near Velvary (Bohemia), who writes: "It has been proved that many rules and difficult parts of national grammar become more easily understood by the pupils after they have learned the precise and regular grammar of Esperanto. Besides this Esperanto offers special pedagogic advantages."

Does not this all go to prove that not only is Esperanto spreading among teachers and the young, but also that we are right in helping to increase the growth of the movement?—*Translated from FRANCA ESPERANTISTO by W. PHILLIMORE.*



## Imitations of Esperanto.

Recently one of our Yorkshire contemporaries published an article dealing with one of the many projects which have appeared in recent years, intended to supply the place of Esperanto. The following day it published an excellent letter in which reference was made to the natural tendency which exists for imitations to spring up on every hand once a good thing comes before the public. We propose to deal with the same subject here.

It is very important to remember that the international language has to be spoken and written as well as read. Now in the case of Esperanto there are more than twenty years of practical experience to show that Teutons, Slavs, and users of romance languages are all able to learn to read, speak, and write Esperanto with relative ease. But as regards these imitation projects no exhaustive tests have been made. The author draws up a system, and produces some specimens, and if these can be read he announces that he has a much better language than Esperanto available.

This feature of the subject is the more important by reason of the fact that many learned men have been deceived in this connection. It will readily be understood that a learned man will easily be able to translate a paragraph in which every word has been taken direct from one of the chief languages, with very little alteration. Further, he would understand the passage even more easily if it had been written exact in one of the principal languages. But here comes the point. The international language is not primarily intended for learned men who have a command of several languages. It is intended for ordinary folk who do not fluently use any language outside their own. This class of people constitutes the greater part of Englishmen and people of the United States, and it also represents a greater proportion of foreigners than Englishmen are at times inclined to believe.

Now let us examine a little further. One of the original features of Esperanto is this: By means of certain prefixes and suffixes which have a definite meaning, an enormous number of words with precise significations can be supplied out of a comparatively few roots. Thus, for example, all feminine words are derived from the relative masculine word by means of the suffix "in." It will be remembered that the German words for Emperor and Empress are respectively Kaiser and Kaiserin. This method is adopted throughout in



Esperanto. So we have bovo for an ox, whence bovino for cow. We have patro for father, and patrino for mother, frato for brother, and fratino for sister. The net result of this is that when an ordinary person sets to work to learn Esperanto he memorises the rule for the formation of feminine forms, and then without any effort he is able to supply the feminine form of every word where he knows the masculine form. Now, of course, it is a fact that patrino, bovino, and fratino are not international forms for mother, cow, and sister, such as are known to the learned men in the existing languages. Consequently, when these learned men come to look at a page of Esperanto without troubling to read over the list of prefixes and suffixes, they find many words of which they do not detect the meaning, and they are prone to say of some imitation Esperanto, which takes all words unaltered from the different languages, that the latter is the better international language. But in practice it is incomparably easier to learn the Esperanto suffixes and use derived words than it is to memorise a huge collection of words. Moreover, in the national languages it generally happens that a root word is used in many widely varying ways. When such a word is appropriated by Esperanto, one only of its meanings is selected, and as the prefixes and suffixes are thoroughly understood, there is no ambiguity as to the meaning of all the words of the family which are built up around the word in question. But in an imitation Esperanto, where there is no scientific word-building, and, on the contrary, words are taken *ad libitum* from the national languages, it becomes a matter of the greatest difficulty to ensure that the roots shall be used by all nations with the same particular sense.

Apart from this, there are fifty other matters which have to be taken into account, and the authors of the projects show that they have lightheartedly entered upon a task without realising the difficulties in the way. A project may appear on paper to be very feasible, and yet break down in practice. Words which are plain to the eye are not necessarily plain also to the ear. Many of us who can understand pages of written French with ease are not able to understand outpourings of the spoken language with similar ease. The fact is that when the printed matter is before the eye one is able to deal with each one in its turn, but when a speaker is delivering words in a continuous flow, the ear is in many cases quite unable to detect the points at which various words end and others begin, and hence the brain becomes bewildered. The same thing holds good in connection with various projects of imitation Esperanto. In the real Esperanto, however, the matter is different. A normal Esperanto sentence contains many indications of the kind referred to.

For example, the ending of the nominative case plural of each noun rhymes with the English word "boy," and as this is a very distinct sound, it is easy for anybody's ear to detect it. One might have thought everybody would realise that the author of Esperanto had made a wise provision here. But no! The sound of the "oy" has to be represented in Esperanto by "oj," and because some people object to the appearance of the letter "j" they have suggested that the plural in Esperanto be altered accordingly, and in their suggestions they seem to have wholly lost sight of the value of the distinctive "oj" sound for the assistance of the ear.

So we might continue *ad libitum*. The more one tests Esperanto in actual use for the purpose of exchanging ideas with Slavs and Teutons, the more one is amazed at its capacities.

In conclusion, we offer the following comments as the result of much investigation. Taste in the matter of linguistic details must ever remain different with different people; it would be absurd to expect Bohemians,

Italians, and Japanese to be in agreement as to what were the most beautiful forms of expression, or most suitable details of linguistic mechanism. Therefore, if we are to have a successful international language, we shall all have to be content to give and take, in other words to permit actual use to decide which forms are most suitable for particular purposes. This is provided for in Esperanto. We have got a marvellously efficient language. Let us use it, putting personal preferences as to detail on one side, and in the years to come any defects will assuredly be corrected. Meanwhile immeasurable benefit will accrue to the world, whereas if we spend our time evolving imitation Esperantos like the one to which reference has been made no definite progress will be possible.—From "The Huddersfield Examiner."



### In Memoriam.

*S-ro Amatus Van der Biest-Andelhof*  
*Mortis en Antverpeno la 22an de Januaro, 1912.*

Se la tuta Esperantistaro perdis, per la morto de la Prezidanto de la Sepa Kongreso, eminentulon, kies nomo estas konata, kaj estimata, en multaj landoj, mi persone perdis karan kaj amatan amikon. Pro tio, permesu al mi, esprimi aparte en tiu gazeto, kiun li konstante legis kaj multe amis, kelkajn vortojn pri la intima karaktero de mia neniam forgesbla amiko.

Amatus Van der Biest estis vera Esperantisto, lia tuta animo estis plena je la intima ideo de Esperantismo: la universala frateco inter la tuta homaro. Lia fido en Esperanto estis senlima. Al li oni povus doni la laŭdon donitan iam al Romana Estro: "Li neniam malesperis pri la Respubliko." Dum tiuj maltrankvilaj tagoj kiam kelkaj, kiuj ŝajnis la apostoloj de nia movado, batalis sekrete kontraŭ ĝi, li neniam dubis pri la fina venko. Ofte li diris al mi: "Ne timu, nek li, nek mi, nek iu, povas nun detrui Esperanton. Ni povas aŭ helpi tiun homaman movadon, kaj meriti la estontan bonfamon, aŭ esti perfiduloj, kaj gajni la eternan malestimon de niaj posteuloj, sed la Estonteco estas al Esperanto."

Kara Amatus, adiaŭ, aŭ pli vole ĝis la revido! Pri tiuj grandaj temoj vi kaj mi plene konsentis, la morto ne longe apartigos nin, baldaŭ ni reciproke revidos unu la alian.—AUSTIN RICHARDSON, *Vic-Prezidanto de la B.L.E.*

Mortis subite, la 26an de Decembro, ankaŭ aŭ tre fervora samideano: D-RO G. ROBIN, unu el la fondintoj de la bonega ĵurnalo *Danubo*. Ĉiu ĉeestinto en la Antverpena Kongreso bone memoros lin kaj lian familion, kun la du flue parolantaj infanetoj. Lia morto estas grava perdo por nia movado en Rumanujo.\*

Kaj jen tria morto, kiun ni devas kun malĝojo anonci. Mortis la 15an de Februaro, en la aĝo de 55 jaroj, nia eminenta samideano, W. A. VOGLER, Hamburgo. Dum la lastaj du jaroj lia sano ne estis tre bona; sed li ĉiam estis plena je espero, kaj ne pensis en Antverpeno, ke li ĉeestas sian lastan surteran kongreson internacian. Lia morto estas grava perdo por la Esperantistoj, precipe por la germana propagando. Li estis unu el la plej sindonemaj samideanoj. Li distingigis per la premioj kiujn li gajnis ĉe la kongresoj en Washington kaj Antverpeno, kaj en la U.E.A. konkurso Warden, kaj ankaŭ per la sukceso, kiu sekvis liajn laborojn kiel redaktoro de la *Komerca Bulteno* de U.E.A.—(J.R.).

Al la funebranta parencaro de tiuj sindonemaj batalintoj por nia afero ni esprimas la koran bedaŭron de la tuta Brita samideanaro. Ilia ekzemplo estu por ni ĉiuj inspiro en nia laboro por Esperanto.

\* En nia proksima numero ni donos biografian artikolon verkitan de rumana samideano.



## Esperanto in the Schools.

*The attention of teachers is drawn to the following facts concerning the progress of the International Language:—*

**GERMANY.**—The following propositions were affirmed at the Sixth National Congress of German Esperantists at LÜBECK, 26th June, 1911, after a debate in which many prominent educationists took part:—

THAT the simple grammar and logical construction of ESPERANTO make it a most fitting foundation for the study of other languages:

THAT efforts should be concentrated upon getting it accepted as the first—and in the lower classes the ONLY—foreign language taught in the schools:

THAT the study of ESPERANTO has a very broadening effect on general culture, and is a splendid help in teaching the mother-tongue.

In HANOVER the teaching of Esperanto is authorised in all *first grade schools*. Last winter 10 classes were held with 170 pupils. It is taught in schools in DEUBEN, COSWIG-IN-SAXONY, MAGDEBURG, DOCHLEN, and MUNSTER-I-W., in some cases as an obligatory subject.

**BRAZIL.**—Esperanto is taught in ALL the Model Municipal Schools in Rio de Janeiro, and in many other schools in the country.

**SAMOS.**—Esperanto is an *obligatory* subject in ALL elementary schools throughout the island. Last year it was taught in 31 different towns, by 50 teachers, to 1,031 children.

**FRANCE.**—LILLE.—Nearly 2,000 children have received instruction in Esperanto. At last examination, out of 445 candidates, 397 passed. M. Durieux, of L'Ecole Montesquieu, says: "Some of my children correspond in Esperanto with children in Japan, Austria, United States, Australia, and Siberia—a feat of which many a diplomat would be incapable."

**GRENOBLE.**—750 children are learning Esperanto. It is taught in Higher Grade Boys' and Girls' Schools, and in Elementary Schools.

**DIJON.**—M. Boirac, Rector of the University, is an ardent Esperantist. The language is taught in numerous schools throughout BURGUNDY.

BORDEAUX, CHERBOURG, VIEUX CONDÉ, VICQ and FRESNES are places where Esperanto is taught in elementary and other schools.

**DENMARK.**—Esperanto is taught to children in COPENHAGEN, ODENSEE, AARHUS, ESBJERG, RIBE, VARDE, NORDBY, FREDERICA, and MIDDLEFART.

**SPAIN.**—On 25th August, 1911, the *Gaceta de Madrid* announced the official decision to permit the teaching of Esperanto in public schools. KING ALFONSO is an Esperantist.

**ITALY.**—GENOA.—Esperanto is taught in FIVE Commercial Schools.

**U.S.A.**—By a law, dated 11th April, 1910, Esperanto was allowed to be taught in the public schools of Maryland. It is taught in many universities, schools, and colleges throughout the States.

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—Esperanto is recognised by the Board of Education as a Grant-earning subject. In September, 1910, the Board of Education reported that 33 evening technical schools were in receipt of grants for instruction.

It is a subject for examination for the London Chamber of Commerce, National Union of Teachers, and other educational bodies.

The late Professor J. E. B. Mayor, of St. John's College, Cambridge, said: "AT FIVE, CHILDREN SHOULD LEARN ESPERANTO, AND THEN PASS ON TO FRENCH, LATIN, GERMAN, GREEK, IN THIS ORDER."

The above facts are published in leaflet form by the Scottish Esperanto Federation. Copies may be obtained of the Secretary, Mr. JAMES ROBBIE, 42, *Strathearn-road, Edinburgh*.

## The Teachers' International Esperanto Association.

Since this Association was formed at Dresden, its members in France and Germany have been doing good work. Great Britain however is entirely behind-hand. Unfortunately the magazine *Internacia Pedagogia Revuo* appeared only three times, and so the connecting link between the different nations has been broken.

At the meetings convened during the Antwerp Congress a new president and officers were elected, and the magazine has been started on a fresh basis. But this revival is not well known in England, and we earnestly appeal to all the former members to come forward and support the Society and Journal, and to do their utmost to enlist new members.

It being a troublesome and expensive matter to send small amounts abroad, Miss E. O'Brien, 3, St. Paul's-place, Canonbury, N., has been appointed to receive the subscriptions of British members. The subscription, including Journal, is 2s. yearly.

For international purposes, it is very necessary to have some facts showing in how many British and Irish schools there are Esperanto classes. Every teacher having such classes is therefore earnestly asked to send particulars to the B.E.A., marking the envelope or post-card "Schools."



## Londona Federacio de Esperantistaj Societoj.

*Hints with regard to the Establishment of GROUP LIBRARIES, and Suggestions for a BOOK EXCHANGE for Duplicate Volumes.*

A "Book Exchange" should be established to encourage and assist the formation and extension of Group Libraries.

All experts agree that reading is the best means of cultivating a ready vocabulary, and an international style. Group organisers find that a Library can be made an *attraction* for Members who would not otherwise attend the meetings; it *helps to develop* those whose diffidence prevents their taking part in conversation; and it *strengthens* the Group with a sense of "property-owning."

To form a Library it is in the first instance necessary that some Member or Members persistently *beg and borrow* from all possible sources (carefully noting which are gifts outright, and which are subject to recall). With only ten (or even fewer) books so obtained, lending for a small weekly fee can be commenced and the nucleus obtained of a fund for further purchases.

Duplicates need not be refused, as a list of such should be sent to the "Book Exchange," which will collate and circulate a complete list among all London Groups. Each Group Librarian will return the list with any which he may desire distinctly marked.

The "Exchange" will endeavour to effect direct exchanges where possible, and to dispose of others by sale at second-hand prices. The terms of exchange will be arranged by the Exchange according to the condition and popularity of each work, and would include some slight percentage to cover expenses. Any surplus profit can be usefully devoted to our mutual object.

Group DELEGATES AND OTHER OFFICIALS are begged to interest themselves in this suggestion, and to offer advice, or apply for any further information required, to ROBERT ROBERTSON, 3, *Earlham-grove, Wood Green, N.*



**Edzigo.**—En Leeds, la 7an de Februaro, S-ro Sydney J. Holmes, ano de la Leeds'a Esperantista Societo, kun F-ino Catherine Hardisty, el Johnstone.



**B.E.A. Annual Dinner.**

The Annual Dinner of the Association was held on February 17, at the Inns of Court Hotel. More than 120 Esperantists and friends were present, several coming up specially from the provinces. As the guests arrived they were received by Colonel Pollen, chairman for the evening, and very soon the anteroom was filled with the happy buzz of Esperanto conversation. Soon after 7 p.m., to the tune of "The Roast Beef of Old England" (Pace, vegetaranoj!), the diners sat down to a menu wherein many old and popular dishes appeared dressed up refreshingly in Esperanto nomenclature. There was a long programme of toasts. At the head of the list came that of "The King," proposed by the chairman, to which "God Save the King" was sung in Esperanto. The next toast was "Dr. Zamenhof," also happily presented by the chairman. "As there was no need of any words of introduction in proposing the health of the King to his subjects," said Colonel Pollen, "so, in such a gathering as this, there was no need to introduce the 'kara Majstro,' securely enthroned in every loyal Esperantist heart."

Now came the chief item on the programme: the presentation of an Illuminated Address to the chairman, Dr. John Pollen, who recently, to the sincere regret of all Esperantists throughout the Empire, resigned his office of President of the British Esperanto Association. The honour of this task was entrusted to his successor, Mr. H. Bolingbroke Mudie. As he handed the testimonial to Dr. Pollen amidst enthusiastic applause, he said: "In presenting you with this token of our affection and esteem, we British Esperantists somehow cannot think of you as about to hide yourself away in utter retirement. For you are no longer an individual; you have become an institution! For full seven years it has been our joy to be guided by you... On the occasionally troubled face of the waters you have poured oil where oil was needed, until our ship now floats upon a tranquil sea. Never will our Association be able to dispense with your kindly counsel and help, and personally I feel that among the greatest privileges which Esperanto has brought me is this: to know so excellent a man!" (Applause).

Colonel Pollen replied in his own inimitable way. He said he would speak in the language he had been trying to learn for the past sixty years—English. He thanked them most heartily for their expression of confidence and gratitude for any services he might have rendered to the cause. They need not be afraid; he was not going to retire entirely. He never had been a very retiring sort of person, still he was now going to give up his prezidAnteco, going to give up that proud letter A at the head of the alphabet, and enter upon the more modest place of prezidInto. He was proud, he said, to feel that in all the seven years he had been President among them, he had never had a cross word with any of them. "And always," he said, "I want to be, with every one of you, just plain John Pollen, working with you in the great cause that has been given us by our Master Zamenhof... Pisgah I do not attempt to climb, but many of you will ascend the mount and see the promised land, and those that come after will enter into it." And as he resumed his seat amid such applause as comes only when men are deeply moved, he added, deftly bringing the company back to gaiety: "You will now have ten minutes' interval—to recover!"

After the interval, Mr. Privat, the well-known Swiss Esperanto propagandist and lecturer, rose to give the toast of "The Language." Mr. Privat is always eloquent, and always interesting, and no one who has heard him can have any doubt as to the euphony of Esperanto spoken as it should be spoken. He had just come, he said, from far-off Russia, and brought with him the special greeting of Dr. Zamenhof to the British

Esperantists, and in particular to Dr. Pollen, on the occasion of his retirement from the presidency of the B.E.A. "Forgive me," he went on, "if I this evening speak to you in a sad strain. Death, as you know, has recently taken from us two of our keenest workers—I refer to Dr. Robin of Roumania and Mr. Van Der Biest, President of the Antwerp Congress, and now I have yet another sorrow to tell you of. In Mukden, where three hundred Chinese Esperantists were working enthusiastically as members of the U.E.A. to spread the knowledge of Esperanto, the mayor of the town, thinking such activity could only be revolutionary, sent soldiers and had their leader shot. (Shame!) Yes, the green flag of Esperanto is now stained with the blood of martyrdom; but though we sorrow, let us also be only the keener at our work of peace. Who shall say now that our language does not live? Martyrs are not made for causes that are dead! I am tired of hearing people talk of our future triumphs, about our coming conquests. Let us speak of present conquests, of conquests without end, for in the humble labours of such men as he who was shot at Mukden our cause lives already, is already conquering the world. We are prone to go too far afield in our search for subtle arguments in defence of Esperanto: its real defence, its real triumph, is the unceasing faithful joyous labour of thousands of Esperantists all over the globe! (Loud applause).

After Mr. G. J. Cox in a few well-chosen words had proposed "The British Esperanto Association," Mr. Moscheles gave the health of "The Visitors." Among the advantages of Esperanto which he pointed out to his hearers was that of possible marriage. Indeed, the Esperanto movement seemed to him quite a matrimonial agency! This toast was to have been proposed by the late Lord Mayor of London, Sir Vezey Strong, P.C., K.C.V.O., but he was unfortunately unable to be present, and sent instead a long letter in commendation of Esperanto, which was publicly read out by Mr. Mudie, and is printed elsewhere.

Reply was made for the visitors by Mr. Virgo, the energetic secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in the United Kingdom. In the course of a witty little speech he said that, judging from his experience that evening and on other occasions, he could bear witness to the fact that the characteristics of the Esperanto folk were three qualities very essential to success—First, enthusiasm; second, enterprise; and third, co-operation. He said he had encouraged, and would continue to encourage, Esperanto classes at the Y.M.C.A. headquarters and in the branches throughout the country. He knew from experience how useful Esperanto might be in the International congresses of the Y.M.C.A., the trouble being that when he went to Paris the French did not understand his French, and the vagaries of the English pronunciation made that language much too difficult for our brethren abroad to learn readily.

Mr. Mann proposed the toast of "La Sinjorinoj," to which Miss Lawrence gracefully replied, and finally Mr. Harrison Hill gave "quite informally, as suited the subject," the toast of "The President." He also brought, he said, an "episcopal blessing," and from no other than Bishop Welldon, Dean of Manchester, who—in spite of his predilection for English as a universal language—nevertheless "wished the cause good luck." Quoting the words of a true friend of Esperanto, who spoke of "Noble Zamenhof, high among the immortals, the originator of Esperanto, the language of the new era of international co-operation and brotherhood," he said that it was just because Dr. Pollen had always taken as his motto such words as these, that he was right glad to propose to them the toast of "The President." (Applause).

(Continued on page 57)



### Letero de Sir Vezey Strong.

To the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION.

*Dear Friends,*—Permit me to offer my hearty congratulations on the occasion of the Festival of your Association on the 17th instant, an occasion which, I am sure, will be one of general rejoicing at the growing influence of the Esperanto movement throughout the world.

No one has greater reason than myself and the Citizens of London to rejoice at the triumph of your distinguished and inspired Master, Zamenhof, and the success of the devoted men and women who have conveyed, by the medium of his international language, to all the civilised nations of the world, the message of peace and brotherhood from the great historic meeting at Guildhall, which it was my supreme privilege to initiate and to preside over on the 28th of April, last year, in my official capacity as Lord Mayor of London.

I am watching the progress of the Esperanto Movement with increasing interest. Almost daily fresh evidences are put before me of its deep significance and utility as a medium for the fraternisation of the peoples. He must be a very superficial observer who has not realised that we are living in one of the most momentous epochs of the world's history:

"The old order changeth, giving place to new,"

and it is changing before our very eyes; changing with increasing momentum; and the change (notwithstanding the temporary difficulties of a period of transition) is for good, and good will prevail.

No one could possibly read the messages which I have seen within the last few days from Esperantists in France, in Germany, in Poland and Russia, and in other quarters of the globe, without a thrill of joy and of assured hope.

This hope is founded on the rock of this unquestioned fact, that the peoples are coming themselves to understand each other. They are coming face to face, not, as formerly, only through official representatives, but they are speaking directly as man to man, as woman to woman, as student to student, interchanging ideas both by written and spoken word, as they have never been able to do before at any period in the world's history. "Isn't *that* a great hope?"

The science which is international and the industry which is universal have co-operated to change the physical world in which we live. Time and space no longer keep the peoples apart. Facilities of travel over sea and land—the citizens of the modern world speaking to each other through the medium of the telegraph and the telephone in hourly use. Can we believe that no corresponding movement is taking place in the moral world and in the hearts of men?

The memorable Meeting to which I have referred is unique in the history of the world. Never before in its history have the leaders of the two great opposing parties in the State acted together to advance the great political object of international peace and arbitration.

The only objection of any moment I have ever met with is the spread of the English language. I am an Englishman and proud of my country, but while there remain any in other countries who do not understand our language and whose language the average Englishman does not understand, I welcome a simple, international auxiliary.

In the wider communication of nations greater opportunities for co-operation in every sphere of life will be found, from which "will spring spontaneously new economies, new laws, admitting freedom, new societies, excluding falsehood," and the brotherhood of man shall be consummated on earth.

In that faith and hope,

I am, yours faithfully,

T. VEZEY STRONG.

Por niaj alilandaj samideanoj, ni donas sube tradukon de letero sendita de Sir Thomas Vezey Strong, la simpatia eksurbestro de Londono, al la Prezidanto kaj Konsilantaro de la B.E.A., okaze de la ĉiujara publika festeno de la Asocio.

*Karaj amikoj,*—Permesu, ke mi prezentu al vi miajn korajn gratulojn pri la okazo de la Festo de via Asocio la 17an de la nuna monato, kiu, mi estas certa, estos okazo de komuna ĝojado pri la kreskanta influo de la Esperanta movado tra la tuta mondo.

Neniu havas pli grandan kaŭzon, ol mi mem kaj la Civitanoj de Londono, ĝoji pri la triumfo de via distingita kaj inspirita Majstro, Zamenhof, kaj la sukceso de la sindonemaj viroj kaj virinoj, kiuj per lia internacia lingvo dissendis al ĉiuj civilizitaj nacioj de la mondo la parolon de l' paco kaj frateco el tiu granda "historia" kunveno en la Guildhall, kiun iniciati kaj prezidi estis mia plejalta privilegio la 28an de Aprilo lastan jaron, en mia ofico kiel Lord Mayor de Londono.

Mi observadas la progresojn de la Esperanta Movado kun ĉiam pligrandiganta intereso. Preskaŭ ĉiutage prezentigas al mi denovaj pruvoj pri ĝia profunda signifo kaj utileco kiel rimedo por la interfratigo de l' popoloj. Tiu devas esti tre supraĵa observanto, kiu ankoraŭ ne konsciis tion, ke ni hodiaŭ vivas en unu el la plej gravaj epokoj de la historio de l' mondo:

"La ordo malnova ŝanĝiĝas, cedante lokon al nova," kaj antaŭ niaj okuloj mem ĝi ŝanĝiĝas; ŝanĝiĝas ĉiam pli rapide; kaj la ŝanĝo (malgraŭ la momentaj malfacilaĵoj de tempo de transiro) estas en direkto al la bono, kaj la bono ja venkos.

Neniu povus legi la dirojn, kiujn mi en la lastaj kelkaj tagoj ricevis de Esperantistoj en Francujo, en Germanujo, Polujo kaj Rusujo, kaj aliaj partoj de la mondo, ne sentante ekstremon de ĝojo kaj certigita espero.

Tiu espero estas fondita sur la roko de la jena nedubebla fakto, nome, ke la popoloj mem komencas jam sin reciproke interkompreni. Ili renkontiĝas vizaĝon kontraŭ vizaĝo, ne, kiel antaŭe, nur per oficialaj reprezentantoj, sed interparolas senpere kiel viro al viro, kiel virino al virino, kiel studento al studento, interŝanĝante ideojn skribe kaj parole tiel, kiel neniam antaŭe ili fari povis en kiu ajn tempo de la historio de l' mondo. "Ĉu tio ne estas granda espero?"

La scienco, kiu estas internacia, kaj la industrio, kiu estas universala, kunlaboris por ŝanĝi la fizikan mondon, en kiu ni vivas. La tempo kaj la spaco jam ne apartigas la popolojn. Facileco de traveturo tiel trans la maro, kiel trans la tero—la civitanoj de la moderna mondo parolantaj unu kun alia per la telegrafo kaj la telefono ĉiuhore. Ĉu ni povas kredi, ke neniu morala movado, respondanta al tiu fizika movado, okazas en la koroj de l' homoj?

La memorinda Kunveno, al kiu mi aludis, estas senegala en la historio de la mondo. Neniam antaŭe agis kune la estroj de la du grandaj reciproke kontraŭaj partioj en la ŝtato por antaŭenhelpi al la granda politika celo: la internacia paco kaj arbitracio.

La sola iel grava kontraŭdiro al la internacia lingva ideo kiun mi iam renkontis, troviĝas en la disvastiĝado de la angla lingvo. Nu, mi estas anglo kaj fiero pri mia lando, tamen, dum en aliaj landoj ekzistas ankoraŭ homoj, kiuj ne komprenas nian lingvon kaj kies lingvon la ordinara anglo ne komprenas, mi kun ĝojo akceptas simplan internacian helplingvon.

En la pli vasta interkomunikado de la nacioj estos trovataj en ĉiu fako de la vivo pli grandaj okazoj por kunlaborado, el kiuj "naskiĝos propramove novaj ekonomioj, novaj leĝoj, malfermante la pordon al la libereco, al novaj societoj, barante la vojon al malvero," kaj plenumiĝos sur la tero la homa frateco.

En tiu fido kaj espero mi estas, fidele via,

T. VEZEY STRONG.



## Chronicle.

Matter for the Chronicle should be sent to the Editor not later than the 15th of the month, for insertion in the following number. Reports may be in English. Matter for "Coming Events" (which should be as concise as possible) may be sent in up till the 20th.

## GENERAL.

Considerable publicity has been given to Esperanto in the Press of late. Among papers which have made favourable allusion to the language recently are:—*The Westminster Gazette* (long interview with S-ro Luyken, author of *Paŭlo Debenham*), also a short article on the utility of Esperanto as a means of international propaganda, exemplified by an Esperanto presentation of Mr. Norman Angell's book, *The Great Illusion*, in *La Revuo*; *The Evening News* ("Opera in Esperanto"); *The Standard*: Overseas Edition of *The Daily Mail*; *T.P.'s Weekly*; *Science Siftings*; *Battersea Borough News* (interesting correspondence throughout the month); reports of the Lancashire and Cheshire Esperantist Federation's meeting at Chester in *Chester Chronicle*, *Manchester City News*, *Manchester Guardian*, *Manchester Courier*, *Warrington Guardian*, *Stockport Advertiser*, *Liverpool Daily Courier*, *Liverpool Echo*; reports of the Yorkshire Esperanto Federation's annual meeting in *Yorkshire Daily Observer*, *Bradford Daily Telegraph*, *Huddersfield Daily Chronicle*, *Bradford Weekly Telegraph*, *Blackpool Herald*; *Glasgow Evening Times*, *Dublin Mail*, *Dublin Express*, *Irish Times*, *The Medical Press* in Australia, *The Register*, Adelaide, and *The Daily News*, Perth, etc., etc.

**"Privat" Propaganda Tour.**—Several groups last month had the pleasure of having S-ro Privat among them and hearing his eloquent addresses on behalf of Esperanto. Readers will be interested to hear that Mons. Privat, since he started out from Paris last November with his wife, has lectured in the following towns:—(November), Lyons, Vienne, St. Etienne, Annonay, Bordighera; (December), Genoa, Florence, Rome (where he interviewed the King of Italy, gave him an Esperanto lesson, and enlisted His Majesty's support on behalf of the propaganda in that country), Bologna, Trieste, Verona, Genoa again, Geneva; (January), Prague, Dresden, Breslau, Cracow, Lemberg, Zmerinka, Kieff, Kharkoff, Moscow (where 1,200 Esperantists assembled to hear him), St. Petersburg (where he interviewed the Chief Minister of the Government, and to the delight of Russian samideanoj obtained a promise that the disfavour with which Esperanto had been viewed in official circles should cease), Warsaw, Vienna, Budapest; (February), Birmingham, Gloucester, Bath, Norwich, St. Andrew's, Dundee, Glasgow, Burnley, and Huddersfield. A study of the map of Europe will give some idea of S-ro Privat's "fervoreco."

## COMING EVENTS.

**Hull: Teachers' Conference.**—Esperantist teachers who may be visiting Hull on this occasion (Easter week) are reminded that they will receive a hearty welcome from the local group, which meets in the Grosvenor Hotel every Thursday evening from 7.30 to 10.30. Those desiring accommodation at the hotel should apply to Mr. R. E. Vivian, 8, Stirling-street, immediately, for only very few rooms (double-bedded) are now available.

**The Second Australian Esperanto Congress** will take place in MELBOURNE at the end of October next. Isolated Esperantists throughout the Commonwealth are urged to put themselves in touch with the General Secretary of the Organising Committee, S-ro W. L. Edmansson, *Esperanto Hall*, 152, *Elizabeth-street*, Melbourne.

**Somercotes (near Alfreton).** Esperanto whist drives will be held by the local group on Saturday evenings, March 9 and 23, at *Fernleigh-villa*, *Leabrooks*. As many as 64 have been present at recent drives.

**The Easter Esperanto Week-end** in the Lake District, postponed by desire of the Lancashire and Cheshire Federation, will be held this year at BOWNESS or AMBLESIDE. All who are interested are requested to write to Mr. A. Tuke Priestman, 7, *Welbury Drive*, *Bradford*, enclosing stamp for reply. Particulars of the arrangements up to date will be sent out as soon as possible. It is hoped that arrangements may be made to enable visitors to stay from Thursday evening until the following Tuesday, or for a shorter time if they wish, while there is to be a special general meeting on the Monday afternoon for one-day excursionists. The organisers hope that some Esperantists from the South of England will also be able to take part.

## THE FEDERATIONS.

**La Kvara Konferenco** de la Federacio de Londonaj Esperantistaj Societoj okazis la 3an de Feb. ĉe la restoracio *Eustace Miles*, *Charing Cross*. La plej grava afero traktita estis elekto de prezidanto.

S-ro P. J. Cameron proponis kaj S-ro H. Meulen subtenis, ke estu elektita S-ro G. J. Cox. Post simpatiaj vortoj de la subtenanto pri la granda laboro farita de S-ro Cox por nia afero, la kunveno unuanime kaj aklame elektis S-ro Cox prezidanto. S-ro Cox danke respondis pro la honoro al li farita kaj promesis energian propagandan laboron. Tiun ĉi promeson li jam tuj plenumis, iniciatante novan propagandan militon kontraŭ la gazetaro (vidu malsupre).

S-ro Robertson parolis pri *Grupaj Bibliotekoj* (vidu alipaĝe), S-ro W. H. Browne pri *Esperanto en Camberwell* kaj S-ro J. Bredall pri *Esperanto en Croydon*. S-ro P. J. Cameron tiam parolis pri *Propagando per Prelegoj*, klarigante la paŝojn jam faritajn en tiu celo depost sia elekto kiel propaganda sekretario.

S-ro A. J. Hulme kaj F-ino M. S. Rutter faris tre interesan alvokon pro sia ideo pri *Procesio Esperantisma* en Londono. La plimulto el la ĉeestantoj evidente konsideris tiun ĉi projekton kvankam interesa tamen ankoraŭ tro antaŭtempa. Pro manko de tempo por diskuti ĝin, oni difinis komitaton por esplori la aferon. La afero estos diskutata pli detale en la proksima kunveno.

Post samtempa temanĝo kaj vespermanĝo okazis tre interesa koncerto el kiu, ĉiu ero estis tre bone prezentita. Speciale rimarkinda estis ĉarma duologo "La Robo de Avino," bonege interpretita de S-ro Archibald Sharpe kaj F-ino Florence Barker. Tre agrabla vespero finiĝis per dancado kaj ludoj.—A.B.

**Pacmilitiro kontraŭ la Gazetaro.**—Laŭ la propono de S-ro Cox aludita en la supra raporto, oni komencis novan klopodadon por tenadi nian aferon antaŭ la publiko. Multaj samideanoj en Londono jam promesis skribi al unu ĵurnalo elektota en ĉiu monato de la propaganda sekretario de la Federacio. La gazeto tiel "pafadita" dum Februaro estis la *Battersea Borough News*, kiu enpresis multajn el la komunikaĵoj senditaj, tiel disvastigante sciigojn pri Esperanto tra Wandsworth, Putney, Clapham, Battersea, kaj Tooting. Kaj ĉar la ĵurnalo elektita por la monato Marto estas nacia ĉiutaga ĵurnalo, ni petas, ke multope ĉiuj interesataj pri sia Afero sendu mallongan, koncizan leteron, priskribantan unu fazon de l' Esperantismo. Avertu: Skribu nepre sur unu flanko de la papero, kaj ne enkonduku flankajn aferojn! Pluvu la leteroj al *The Daily Mail*, *Carmelite House*, London.—P. J. Cameron, *Propaganda Sek.*

**Lancashire—Cheshire.**—A quarterly meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Federation of Esperantists was held at Chester Town Hall on Saturday, when the Mayor of Chester (Alderman W. H. Denson) gave a



civic reception to the visitors. He was introduced by Mrs. T. G. Frost in Esperanto, and referred in suitable terms to the death of Dr. James Taylor, of Chester, who was a distinguished Esperantist. He expressed his hope that the delegates would attain their object—the adoption of Esperanto as an international language. He would like to see it adopted in schools, and its value as a means of communication between nations was inestimable. He could not help thinking that we were very insular in England.

Mr. Taylor, of Buxton (vice-president of the Federation), in moving a vote of thanks to the Mayor, alluded to the value of Esperanto as a means of promoting international harmony, and said it was taught in schools in Saxony, Germany, and Paris.

Mr. Griffin (St. Helens) seconded, and said Esperanto was so simple and scientific that it was practically twenty times easier to learn than any other modern language.

A special vote of thanks accorded to Mr. F. J. West, the retiring hon. secretary, who had rendered invaluable assistance to the Federation since its inception, brought the official part of the programme to a close.

Tea was afterwards served to the delegates in the People's Hall, Delamere-street, and the social programme in the evening comprised a concert and dance.

Esperantists are reminded that *The Manchester City News* is the official organ of the Federation, and that they will always find the latest information about Federation matters in that paper on the first Saturday in each month.

### LONDON.

The auxiliary language has apparently made its way on to the variety stage, for we hear that a "violin virtuoso" calling himself "Esperanto" has been performing at the Canterbury Music Hall. *Potencon al lia arĉo!*

**Ealing.**—February 7, before the *T.P.'s Weekly Circle*, a lantern lecture by Mr. H. B. Mudie on "Esperanto: Past, Present, and Future." A class has now been formed.

**Wood Green**, writes the energetic local secretary, Mr. Robertson, considers itself highly honoured. In one week it had the pleasure of welcoming (1) a new original Esperanto novel, *Paŭlo Debenham*, written by one of its own members, Mr. Luyken; (2), a lantern lecture by Mr. W. Mann on "La Tria"; and a public lantern lecture by Mr. H. B. Mudie on "The Northern Capitals of Europe." The members are keener than ever.

### THE PROVINCES.

**Blackpool.**—Correspondence has been appearing in the *Blackpool Herald* suggesting that the Town Council of that enterprising city use Esperanto to make it known among Continental holiday-makers. We can assure them that if they do want to increase Blackpool's reputation throughout Europe, they could not do better than follow the suggestion.

**Cheltenham.**—S-ro Privat's visit on the 14th of last month was a great encouragement to local Esperantists, and nearly every member of the Cheltenham group has now joined the U.E.A. An excellent report of S-ro Privat's lecture appeared in *The Cheltenham Echo*.—The movement in the district has recently sustained a serious loss in the death of Mr. Ingleson, an indefatigable worker for the cause. Among the tributes to his memory at the funeral was a five-pointed green star wreath from the Cheltenham Esperantists.

**Devoran (Cornwall).**—On January 26 the Rev. R. E. Fairbairn addressed the Westley Guild of the local Wesleyan Church on Esperanto. Seventy-five persons were present, mostly adults. All were much interested,

and many questions were asked at the close of the address. A class is now in formation.

**Eastbourne.**—Readers will see from the Council Report that next year's British Esperanto Congress will probably take place in Eastbourne. They will be glad to hear that the Mayor of that town, Mr. R. T. Thornton, has already had his first lesson in Esperanto, and what is more, being a skilful linguist, is already fairly proficient in the "kara lingvo." Mr. Thornton has long been a keen supporter of Esperanto, and our meteoric propagandist, Harrison Hill, who was in Eastbourne on February 12, and by happy chance his guest, found him quite ready for a first instruction in the language. He hardly expected, however, that within a week he would receive from his pupil a letter written in Esperanto in remarkably good style! Such rapid progress augurs well for the success of next year's congress, especially as Mr. Thornton's two daughters (one of whom is Mayoress of Eastbourne) are also diligent students of Esperanto. *Korajn gratulojn!*

**Gloucester.**—On February 15 S-ro Edmond Privat visited Gloucester to speak at Ruskin Hall. In the afternoon he lectured in French to a large audience of schoolmasters and mistresses, and some of the senior pupils from the secondary schools, upon "The Works of De Vigny." Mr. William Bellows was in the chair. In the evening Mr. George Embrey presided, and S-ro Privat spoke most interestingly in English of his recent Esperanto propaganda tour through Europe, and afterwards in Esperanto for the benefit of the local Esperantists, who were delighted at the opportunity of hearing so fluent and eloquent a speaker.

**Hailsham (Eastbourne).**—Owing to the interest aroused by a lecture given in December last by Mr. J. P. Nix before the local Literary and Social Guild, an Esperanto group of sixteen members has just been formed. Under the active leadership of Mr. Wm. Palmer, the new group anticipates a very successful future, particularly in view of the prospective choice of Eastbourne as the site for the eighth British Esperanto Congress. *Koran bonvenon!*

**Lancaster.**—On January 24 the local group held a social and concert. A good number of friends and members were present. Mr. C. D. Baxandall took the chair, and explained the working of the group, also giving a short explanation of the language. A capital programme, mainly of songs in Esperanto, was provided by members, and during the evening Mr. W. H. Johnston gave a short description of his recent experiences among the Esperantists in Paris.

**Leeds.**—The Annual Festival of this group took place on January 20, in connection with the Annual Conference of the Yorkshire Federation. Some 130 persons took part, about 85 being Esperantists and friends from Leeds, the remainder coming from groups in the district. The Conference was held in the afternoon. In the evening the guests were welcomed publicly by Mr. J. Hedley Ince, president of the Leeds group, the chair afterwards being taken by Mr. Jacob, member of the N.U.T., who drew attention to the fact that Esperanto examinations were conducted by that body. A varied and interesting programme of vocal and instrumental music was skilfully presented by members. Specially successful was the performance of the laughable comedy, "La Pacientoj de l' Kuracisto," translated by Mr. Scott, of Glasgow, which group secretaries would do well to place upon their list of "distraĵoj." Professor Lavington, a well-known "illusionist," caused much wonder and amusement with his "Gay Mystery." Dancing terminated a most enjoyable evening.—L.B.

**Stoke-on-Trent.**—Kun tre profunda bedaŭro ni sciigas pri la morto de S-ro Herbert Barratt, el Burslem, kiu okazis la 29an de Januaro. S-ro Barratt estis pioniro de Esperanto en ĉi tiu regiono, kaj unu el tri fondintoj



de la nuna grupo. Li estis tre entuziasma kaj ĉiam vivadis la vivon de la vera esperantismo. Li estis konata kaj multe estimata, kaj la perdo por la loka esperantista movado estas tre granda. Kiel tributon la loka grupo sendis al la tombo verdastelan florgirlandon. Lia bonhumoreco kaj amo por ĉiu certe postlasos por tiuj, kiuj konis lin, dolĉan memoron. Nia kondolenco estas kun liaj familianoj.

**Withernsea.**—The society is progressing most favourably under the tuition of S-roj Jacklin, Turner, and Suddaby. It is hoped that during the summer months many outings will be arranged between this and other local groups. Any Esperantists visiting Withernsea will be welcomed at the meetings, which are held every Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Oriental Café.

### IRELAND.

**Belfast.**—An Esperanto group has now been started here. All who are interested are earnestly requested to write for particulars to Mr. F. Farrington, *Delhi-villa, Fitzwilliam-avenue*.

**Dublin.**—On February 1 a well-attended meeting of the Dublin University Biological Association was held in the Engineering School, to hear a lecture by Dr. Jameson Johnson on Esperanto and the Seventh World Congress of Esperantists. The Provost of the University, who takes a great interest in the movement, was present, and in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer, referred to the great advantages of Esperanto to the medical profession, especially in the Army, and the commercial possibilities of the language. Full reports appeared in most of the Dublin papers.

Besides the ordinary group course, Dr. Johnson has now organised a special Esperanto class for doctors. Among his pupils are: the ex-president of the Royal College of Surgeons, a professor of obstetrics, the secretary of the Irish Medical Association, an eminent oculist, an anesthetist, etc., etc. The General Registrar for Ireland and the Assistant Registrar also gave in their names, but as the latter gentleman has fallen ill, unfortunately neither will be able to attend the course.

### SCOTLAND.

**Edinburgh.**—On January 24 an interesting collection of limelight views, from slides made by colour-photography, was shown to the group by Mr. Redding.—On February 14 several of the members gave a very successful performance of the comedy "Perfekta Kuiristino."—In the large hall of the South Morningside U.F. Church Messrs. Wilson, Page, Warden, and other members of the group gave a demonstration of "Esperanto in Story and Song," illustrated by limelight views from the B.E.A. collection of slides. After the meeting quite a number of the audience gave in their names for a new Esperanto class.—Mr. Robbie is now conducting a special course for composers, of whom some twenty are at present taking part.

**Hamilton.**—Esperantists here have been receiving valuable support from the Press, *The Hamilton Advertiser* for the past year or so having frequently published half-column articles or notes on Esperanto and its progress.

(B.E.A. DINNER—contd.).

The programme was most agreeably interspersed with musical items. Miss Rosa Maude and Mr. Warren (in place of Mrs. Mudie, who was unfortunately prevented by a cold from being present) contributed songs, a string quintette, consisting of Misses Sawyer and Stockdale, and Messrs. Thomas, Chatterton, and Grelinger, gave a delightful rendering of "St. George," and Mr. M. C. Butler played a beautiful harp solo. Miss Wynter gave a skilful Kipling recitation in Esperanto. "Auld Lang Syne," or rather "Estintaj Tagoj," sung in true Scotch fashion, closed a most memorable and happy evening. *Gratulojn al la organizintoj!*—ĈEESTINTO.

## La Esperanta Movado en Britujo.

*Resumeto por Alilanda Gazetoj.*

Dank' al la klopodoj de la propaganda "Presklubo," la Brita gazetaro en la lasta tempo multe helpas al la disvastigo de la lingvo, presigante artikolojn pri nia progreso. Por ankoraŭ plioftigi tiun helpon, la Londona Federacio iniciatis pacan "militiron" kontraŭ la diversaj gazetoj de la ĉefurbo, paŝigante kontraŭ ili leterojn per armeeto de membroj, kiuj promesis tiel militi dum la tuta jaro. La *Westminster Gazette*, grava ĉiuvespera ĵurnalo, presigis longan specialan intervjuon kun S-ro Luyken, la aŭtoro de la Esperanta romano, *Paŭlo Debenham*.—S-ro Privat dum la monato Februaro vizitis diversajn anglajn urbojn kaj faris propagandajn parolojn, multe entuziasmigante la samideanojn.—En DUBLINO S-ro James Johnson faras Esperantan kurson, kiu ĉeestas multaj tre eminentaj kuracistoj.—En la vilaĝo Somercotes, dekduo da karbministoj lernas la lingvon.—La 7a Brita Esperantista Kongreso okazos proksiman Pentekoston en PORTRUSH, Irlando.—La 8a Brita Kongreso (1913) kredeble okazos en EASTBOURNE, kies urbestro post du-tri semajnoj da lernado fariĝis jam lerta Esperantisto. La urbeŝtraro promesis senpage meti ĉambraron je la dispoŝo de la kongresanoj.—La Dua Aŭstralia Kongreso Esperantista havos lokon proksiman Oktobron en MELBOURNE. La ĉiujara festeno publika de la Brita Esperantista Asocio okazis la 17an de Februaro. Inter la multaj gastoj estis S-ro Virgo, la konata ĉefo de la Y.M.C.A. en Anglujo, kiu promesis subteni Esperanton oficiale laŭ povo. Alia ŝatata gasto estis S-ro Privat, kiu faris belan toaŝton al "La Lingvo." Okaze de la festeno, Sir Vezey Strong, eksĉefurbestro de Londono, sendis gravan leteron, tradukitan alipaĝe.



## Council Meeting, B.E.A.

Held at the offices of the Association on Monday, February 12. *Present:* H. D. Akerman, Miss D. E. Bellamy, Miss M. L. Blake, P. J. Cameron, C. E. Cowper, G. J. Cox, Mrs. M. E. L. Cox, C. A. Fairman, Colonel W. A. Gale, Miss M. R. Henningsen, G. Mercer Hollis, Miss C. M. Holmes, A. Honeysett, P. Kalisky, Miss E. A. Lawrence, B. E. Long, H. Bolingbroke Mudie, Miss E. O'Brien, W. Phillimore, R. Robertson, Rev. J. C. Rust, Miss A. Schafer, F. M. Sexton, A. Sharp, C. F. White. *In attendance:* W. W. Mann, E. A. Millidge, A. E. Wackrill, the Secretary. Mr. Mudie in the chair. Among matters discussed, the following were of general interest:—

*Bye-Laws.*—Mr. Honeysett pointed out that as the new Bye-Laws gave the members the right to nominate Councillors annually, there was no necessity to retain Bye-Law 1 (d), which it was therefore resolved to cancel.

*Co-operation with Provincial Councillors.*—The Rev. J. C. Rust expressed his opinion that some method should be adopted for keeping all the members of the Council in touch with the work done by the London members at the monthly meetings. He had thought it possible that full copies of the minutes might be sent to every member of the Council, but felt that was hardly likely to be a satisfactory solution. A letter was also read from Mr. J. Robbie proposing that the Council should meet alternately in London and the provinces, but the opinion was expressed (and also by Mr. Page in a letter) that this was not feasible. Mr. Rust proposed and Mr. Cowper seconded:—

"That a committee of 7 members be appointed to consider the best method of securing effective co-operation in the work of the Council on the part of those members of the Council who are not resident in London or its neighbourhood."



This was carried. It was further resolved that the committee consist of the Rev. J. C. Rust (chairman), Miss Blake, and one representative from each of the five Federations, and it was requested that this committee make a report at the next meeting of the Council.

*Guarantee Fund.*—Mr. Mudie read the draft of a letter to the Guarantors for the past year, and the same was approved by the Council.

*Sixth British Congress.*—A letter was read from the Secretary of the Eastbourne Group, inviting the Council to hold the Sixth British Congress at Eastbourne next year, and reporting that the Town Council had agreed to allow the free use of the Town Hall and Grove Hall for the purpose. It was resolved to thank the Eastbourne friends very heartily for their invitation, and to inform the Secretary that the matter would be referred to the General Meeting of members in Portrush, with a warm recommendation for acceptance.

*"British Esperantist."*—The discussion with regard to the form and contents of THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST, referred to at the last meeting, was resumed. Mr. Sexton expressed the opinion that it was desirable to consider the question of making changes in our official organ. The gazette, he contended, should be designed to serve three classes of readers—the propagandist, the learner, and the expert. In its present form it was useless to send it to a non-esperantist. The first objects of the gazette should be to record the doings of the Society and its progress, and to announce coming events. He thought too much space was at present devoted to literary matter, which probably had some effect in reducing the book sales. We wanted a real propaganda paper, and in consequence a larger proportion of the matter should be in English. He suggested it might be well to abandon the cover. Several other members took up the matter in support of Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Cowper said he considered that official notices were not given their due preference. Some thought the price was too high, and that the circulation might be considerably increased if the price could be reduced to 1d. Mr. Mann, in reply to the criticisms, stated that it was a very difficult matter to get readers to come forward with opinions regarding the contents of the journal, and pointed out that in order to give adequate attention to every class of reader, the gazette needed to be twice or four times its present size. As regards literary matter, he thought it desirable to keep up the traditions of the gazette by maintaining the best style. Mr. Sharp said it was evident some changes were desirable, and suggested an independent committee should be formed to explore the question in every direction. On the motion of Mr. Sharp, seconded by Mr. White, it was resolved that a committee be formed for the purpose above stated, and consist of the following members:—Mr. G. J. Fox, Mr. A. Honeysett, Mr. B. E. Long, Mr. H. B. Mudie, and Mr. F. M. Sexton. The resolution was carried.



### Notice.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the Council Meeting on February 12, a Committee has been formed to consider the question of rearranging the matter in THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST, with a view to increasing the utility of the journal. The members of the Committee are Messrs. H. Bolingbroke Mudie (*President*), G. J. Cox, F. M. Sexton, A. Honeysett, and B. E. Long (*Secretary*). The Secretary will be pleased to receive from Members of the Association any suggestions which may assist the Committee in its labours. Such communications should be addressed to Mr. B. E. Long, 46, Roxboro-road, Harrow, and arrive not later than March 10.

## Fifth British Esperanto Congress.

Portrush, May 25—28, 1912.

*Estimataj Gesamideanoj*,—We regret that owing to the arrangements for Whitsuntide excursions not yet having been issued by the English Railway Companies, we must hold over our official circular till next month.

The Irish Railway Companies, who do not usually run special excursions at Whitsuntide, have been good enough to grant substantial reductions to our members, but the English Companies unfortunately could not see their way to help us. Therefore we must depend on the ordinary Whitsuntide excursion to Ireland, and we are endeavouring to arrange our dates so that English members may take advantage of this.

Provisional Congress Cards will be sent on receipt of a postal order for 1s. 6d. (please not stamps) or a transpagilo for Sm. 750. This sum will be deducted from the Congress kotizaĵo remaining to be paid, but cannot be refunded under any circumstances. We trust all who hope to come will kindly let us know as soon as possible, so that we may have an idea of how many to provide for.

Arrangements are now well advanced, and the local bodies are giving us every help and encouragement. The Portrush Urban Council (of which the chairman and clerk are keen *samideanoj*) have placed the Town Hall (Major, Minor) and Reading Room at the disposal of members during Congress time. The Coleraine Urban Council have also granted us the free use of their Town Hall for our propaganda meeting on Monday night. The Bann Rowing Club have allowed us the free use of their fleet for the Salmon Leap excursion, and the local railway and tramway companies have given us specially cheap fares, 173 miles for 6s. 6d. Much local interest has been awakened, and it is evident that the Congress will have a very high propaganda value.

So that, *tre atestimataj gesamideanoj*, the only thing necessary for a very pleasant and successful Congress is your presence, and we earnestly hope you will give us that pleasure. We believe we shall have a large and enthusiastic membership, as we have already received applications for enrolment.—*For the Congress Committee,*

FREEMAN W. CROFTS, Railway Station, Coleraine.



## Konsiloj pri enkonduko de novaj vortoj en la komuna lingvo.

La Akademio, malaprobante energie la enkondukon en la komunan lingvon de superfluaĵoj, kaj per tio mem, nebonaj vortoj, atentigas la aŭtorojn de lernolibroj (vortaroj, gramatikoj, ekzercaroj) pri la danĝero de degenerado por nia lingvo, se ili arogas al si la rajton proponi aŭ eĉ uzi aŭ citi novajn vortojn, ne pravigitajn de la ĝenerala kutimo.

La Akademio sekve forte konsilas al la aŭtoroj de gramatikoj kaj ekzercaroj, ke en siaj libroj ili uzu nur tiujn vortojn, kiuj troviĝas en la Universala Vortaro aŭ en ĝia Oficiala Aldono.

Al la aŭtoroj de vortaroj, ĝi konsilas, ke ili sin konformu al la universala kutimo de la naciaj vortaristoj, laŭ kiu la verko pretendas kaj celas fidele prezenti la lingvon, kiel ĝi efektive estas kaj ne kiel la aŭtoro volas, ke ĝi estu.

Al la Esperantistaro, en kies manoj nepre restas la sorto de nia lingvo, la Akademio konsilas, ke ĝi uzu kun la plej granda modereco sian povon enkonduki kaj, per uzo, aprobi novajn vortojn. Estas ĉies devo, antaŭ ol uzi novan vorton, zorge konstati, ke ĝi ne estas superflua, alivorte, ke ĝi ne estas anstataŭebla per taŭga vorto, ĉu fundamenta, ĉu almenaŭ tre ĝenerale uzata.

(El "Oficiala Gazeto").



# The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated).

## Registered Office:

MUSEUM STATION BUILDINGS,  
133-136, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

## Annual Circular.

Notice is hereby given that the Eighth Annual General Meeting (sixth since incorporation) of the British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) will be held on Monday, May 27, 1912, at 9 a.m., at the Town Hall, Portrush, Ireland.

## AGENDA.

- (a). Elect Scrutineers of Ballot Lists.
- (b). Receive the Annual Report of the Council.
- (c). Receive the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet.
- (d). Elect one or more Auditors for the ensuing year.
- (e). Receive Report as to Guarantee Fund for the year 1911.
- (f). Consider the question of general international organisation.
- (g). Consider as to place for holding the next Annual General Meeting.
- (h). Receive the announcement of the result of the ballot for Officers and Council.
- (i). Consider, and if necessary take action, with reference to any business or motion of which due notice may have been given, or which the majority of those present and entitled to vote may determine to entertain, not being inconsistent with the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Notice is also hereby given that the first meeting of the new Council will be held at the conclusion of the said General Meeting, at the same place, for the appointment of Sub-Committees and routine business.

The financial year commenced on January 1, 1912, upon which date Membership and Fellowship subscriptions and affiliation fees became due.

Ballot Lists, with envelopes for return, are enclosed with THE BRITISH ESPERANTIST, sent to Fellows and Members. Ballot Lists are also being sent to Group Secretaries for distribution amongst their Delegates. The latest date for the return of the Ballot Lists is May 1, 1912.

The following is a list of the present Council:—

## President—

JOHN POLLEN, C.I.E., LL.D., Lieut.-Col., B.V.R. (r).

## Vice-Presidents—

CLARENCE BICKNELL, F.B.E.A.  
GEORGE J. COX, F.B.E.A.  
H. F. HÖVELER (E. Ĉefeĉ).  
MISS E. A. LAWRENCE.  
H. BOLINGBROKE MUDIE.  
REV. J. CYPRIAN RUST, M.A.  
W. T. STEAD.  
J. MABON WARDEN, F.F.A.

## Hon. Treasurer—

BERTRAM CHATTERTON, A.M.I.C.E.

## Special Councillors—

A. J. ADAMS.  
\*REV. J. BEVERIDGE, B.D.  
CLARENCE BICKNELL.  
\*G. D. BUCHANAN.  
W. B. CURRIE.  
\*JAMES FORD.  
\*DR. R. LEGGE.  
W. M. PAGE.  
MISS AD. SCHAFER.  
\*RICHARD SHARPE.

\* Retire by seniority.

## Ordinary Councillors—

HARRISON HILL.  
PHILIP KALISKY.  
ANDREW WILSON, A.M.I.C.E.  
ARCHIBALD SHARP, B.Sc.  
RHODES MARRIOTT, F.B.E.A.  
\*M. C. BUTLER, L.R.A.M.  
\*J. C. FLÜGEL, B.A.  
\*COL. W. A. GALE, R.E.  
\*F. L. G. MARECHAL, B.A.  
\*B. E. LONG, B.A.

\* Retire by seniority.

## Delegate Councillors—

Battersea.—W. Phillimore, F.B.E.A.  
Bedford Park.—Mrs. M. E. L. Cox.  
Birmingham.—Miss M. L. Blake.  
Bradford.—A. Tuke Priestman, F.B.E.A.  
Brighton and Hove.—H. W. Southcombe.  
Brixton.—E. W. Eagle.  
Cheltenham.—J. L. Butler, B.A.  
Croydon.—C. A. Fairman, F.B.E.A.  
Deal.—C. E. Cowper, F.B.E.A.  
Dover.—J. M. Finez.  
Dublin.—C. P. Blackham, F.B.E.A.  
Eastbourne.—Lieut.-Col. G. S. Robinson.  
Edinburgh.—Miss Agnes A. Adam, Miss I. E. McIntosh, F.B.E.A., Dr. Isabella Mears, Miss Ella D. Deans, F.B.E.A., William Harvey, F.B.E.A., Robert Black.  
Glasgow.—G. Douglas Buchanan, F.B.E.A., W. R. Hall, F.B.E.A.  
Harrogate.—R. H. Swainson.  
Hastings.—A. J. Adams, F.B.E.A.  
Hebden Bridge.—Fred Gibson.  
Huddersfield.—Miss J. Fielding, F.B.E.A., J. H. Fitton.  
Kettering.—A. E. Smith.  
Kingston-on-Thames.—F. M. Sexton, F.B.E.A.  
Leeds.—W. S. Waddington.  
Leith.—James Robbie, F.B.E.A.  
London (Central).—H. D. Akerman, Miss D. E. Bellamy, P. J. Cameron, G. Mercer Hollis, Miss E. O'Brien, F.B.E.A., Miss A. Schafer, F.B.E.A., C. F. White.  
London (Charing Cross).—A. Blott.  
London (East).—A. Sawyer.  
London (Emmanuel).—Miss M. R. Henningsen.  
London (Mildmay).—Miss C. M. Holmes.  
London (Stepney).—W. T. Burden.  
London (Sudorienta Stelo).—R. Holder.  
London (Wood Green).—R. Robertson.  
Manchester.—W. Bailey.  
Newcastle-on-Tyne.—R. K. Learmount.  
Nottingham.—F. A. Goodliffe.  
Partick.—Thomas Dawson.  
Rotherham (Y.M.C.A.).—Norman W. Roberts.  
St. Helens.—A. Griffin, F.B.E.A.  
Sheffield.—George Roome, F.B.E.A.  
Shipley.—Miss Mary Parker.  
Sutton.—A. Honeysett.  
Truro.—F. Peake Sexton, A.R.C.Sc.  
West Norwood.—H. F. Höveler.

H. CLEGG, Secretary.

January 9th, 1912.



## The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated).

### CANDIDATES FOR MEMBERSHIP.

EXTRACT FROM RULES.—"If no objection shall be lodged within fourteen days, the Secretary shall inform the candidate that he is admitted as a member."

Miss M. E. ASHMAN, *Sunnyside, Westbury-park, Bristol*; C. H. BREEB, *Jesus College, Oxford*; Miss H. BISHOP, B.A., 5, *Alexandra-street, Cambridge*; Mrs. M. B. CARY, 80, *Pearl-street, Middletown, Conn., U.S.A.*; Miss L. DUNHAM, *Duddington, Stamford*; W. CAREY FREEMAN, 28, *Paton-street, Leicester*; C. T. GAUNTLETT, *The Chantry, Berwick-on-Tweed*; Mrs. R. F. GEOGHEGAN, 36, *Gains-road, Southsea*; Mrs. E. R. HARDY, 71, *Crayford-road, Tuffnell-park, London*; M. HERON, 38, *India-place, Edinburgh*; A. HUGHES, 8, *Cavendish-buildings, Old Cavendish-street, Oxford-street, London*; Miss D. HUTCHINSON, *Drumcondra Hospital, Whitworth-road, Dublin*; A. JOSIĆ, *Stacio Koluški, Poland, Russia*; W. MARCHAND, Mrs. G. MARCHAND, 20, *Roths-road, Dorking*; J. MARCHANT, *Tregonwell Tower, Tregonwell-road, Bournemouth*; Miss E. G. MARTIN, 12, *Marine-parade, Eastbourne*; E. MOR-SALINE, 91, *Rue de la République, Saint Denis (Seine), France*; Miss A. G. D. PERKINS, *City Schools, Brixton*; C. UNWIN, 48, *Cliff-street, Fremantle, West Australia*; Miss E. M. WELLS, *Riversdale Lodge, Tulse-hill, London*.

### PASSED PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

\*Miss M. WILMER, *Whetstone, London, N.*; \*STUART LEE, \*A. C. WILLFORD, *Hull*; ALBERT S. MORTON, M.D., *Putney, London, S.W.*

### PASSED ADVANCED EXAMINATION.

\*Miss A. LAING, *Edinburgh*; \*DAVID HUNTER, *Cork*; \*E. O. E. LEGGATT, *St. Andrews, Scotland*.

### DELEGATE COUNCILLOR.

Miss A. G. D. PERKINS, *Jersey (C.I.)*.

### NEW FELLOWS.

Miss J. BAIRD, 95, *Bellevue-road, Edinburgh*; MR. A. SHARP, 231, *Strand, London, W.C.*

\* Denotes that the candidate has passed with distinction.

## Subscriptions, 1912.

Fellows, Members and Affiliated Groups are respectfully informed that subscriptions for the year 1912 became due in every case on the 1st January, 1912.

Owing to the change in the date of the financial year made by the members in June last, the present "year" consists of eight months only. It has, therefore, been decided that members and others renewing for the year ending 31st December, 1912, may do so by paying two-thirds of the full amount of the subscription due.

H. CLEGG, Secretary.

## Fako de Korespondado Internacia (F.K.I.).

Sub tiu ĉi rubriko oni enpresas malgrandajn anoncojn de tiuj el niaj legantoj, kiuj deziras korespondadi kun alilanduloj. Ĉiu anoncanto devas pagi ses pencojn (25 spesdekojn) por trilinea enpresaĵo kiel sube (pli ol tri linioj po tri pencoj por ĉia komencita linio); ĉiu MEMBRO de la Asocio havas la rajton fari unu enpresaĵon senpage. *Bonvolu skribi legeble, rekte al la Redakcio.*

27. **Moravio (Aŭstrio).**—S-ro Tyl Jaroslav, *Proslav, Olomoucka*, 57, deziras korespondadi kun ĉiuj gesamideanoj per il. poŝtkartoj. Resp. ĉiam kaj tuj. (88).

51. **Coventry (Anglujo).**—S-ro F. W. A. Kell, muzikisto, 51, *Stoney Stanton-street*, deziras ricevi p.k. aŭ leterojn de neangla-lingvanoj. Nepre respondos.

52. **Cork (Irlando).**—S-ro R. H. Peard, 51, *South Mall*, deziras korespondi per il. p.kartoj aŭ leteroj kun gesamideanoj ĉiulandaj.

53. **Withernsea (East Yorks).**—S-ro E. Hinchliffe, *South Parade*, deziras korespondadi kun alilandanoj per ilustritaj poŝtkartoj. Tuj respondos.

54. **Swanage (Dorset), Anglujo.**—S-ro S. B. Klein, *Brookfield House*, deziras korespondi kun alilandaj samideanoj.

55. **Londono (Anglujo).**—S-ro J. Lewis, 35, *Warwick-avenue*, deziras interŝanĝi ilustr. poŝtkartojn kun gesamideanoj de ĉiuj landoj.

56. **Gloucester (Anglujo).**—S-ro J. E. Hine, *The Limes, Brook-street*, deziras korespondadi kun alilandaj samideanoj per poŝtkartoj ilustritaj.

57. **Walkerburn (Peebleshire), Skotlando.**—S-ro John M. Stavert, *Pink Bank*, deziras korespondadi per ilustr. p.kartoj kaj leteroj kun gesamideanoj de la tuta mondo.

## Examinations in March.

The Examinations Committee begs to announce that on Tuesday, March 12, at the offices of the Association, Museum Station-buildings, High Holborn, W.C., will be held an *Examination for the Preliminary Certificate*, at 7 p.m., and on Thursday, March 14, an *Examination for the Advanced Certificate*, at 6.30 p.m. Candidates should intimate as soon as possible their intention to be present.



## New Propaganda Scheme.

GESAMIDEANOJ! YOUR ASSISTANCE IS WANTED. Every Esperantist in the British Empire can help, with a very small expenditure of time. A new *Propaganda Post Card* is now on sale at the office of the B.E.A., on which are printed in condensed form 40 facts about Esperanto, nearly the whole of the back yet being left available for correspondence. These will be sold at 1d. per packet of 25; that is to say, at the stationer's price for plain cards.

What the Esperantistaro are asked to do is this:—1st. Keep a stock of these cards by you and use them instead of plain cards for all your P.C. correspondence; the cards are very unobtrusive, and in English, of course.—2nd. Show them to all friends and induce them to use them.—3rd. Get your group to keep them in stock, and show them at every meeting.

Bear in mind that the chief object is to send them to non-Esperantists, so use them in writing orders to your tradesmen, as well as in writing to your friends; folded they can be enclosed in your letters. One Council Member intends to write upon them the place and time of meeting of her group, and will put the cards in the letter-boxes of the houses in her neighbourhood.

If only 1,000 amongst us send out 10 cards each to non-Esperantists, 10,000 of the latter will have had their attention called to the language.

By post a single packet of 25 will cost 2d., post free, but a packet of 8 (200 cards) will cost only 1s., post free.



## Council Meetings.

Notice is hereby given that the next meeting of the Council of the B.E.A. will be held on Monday, March 11th, at the Offices of the Association, 133, High Holborn London, W.C., at 6.30 p.m. Following meeting, April 15th (third Monday), at same place and hour.

H. CLEGG, Secretary.



58. **Praha II (Bohemujo, Aŭstrio).**—S-ro Karel Ruml, *Tyršova ul 51/parter., u. 4. Stibur a*, deziras interŝanĝi ilustr. p.kartojn kaj p.markojn kun ĉiulandaj geesperantistoj. P.markojn vidaĵflanke. Ĉiam kaj tuj respondas.

59. **Crowley (Louisiana), U.S.A.**—S-ro Ivan M. Way deziras korespondi kun alilandaj Mohamedanoj.

60. **Buenos Ayres (Argentino), S. Ameriko.**—S-ro Cristine Benach, *Calle S. Juan 609, Píez 25*, deziras korespondi kun ĉiulandaj samideanoj, certa respondo.

61. **Londono (Anglujo).**—Fino L. Turner, 2, *Barry-road, E. Dulwich, S.E.*, deziras korespondi per il. poŝtk. kun junaj fraŭlinoj ĉiulandaj.

62. **Nottingham (Anglujo).**—S-ro J. V. Elderkin, 2, *Radford-road*, deziras ricevi p.kartojn, kovertojn, k.t.p., kun surprisitaj markoj, nepre respondos al insuloj kaj landoj malproksimaj aŭ malgrandaj.

63. **Terre Haute (Indiana), U.S.A.**—S-ro H. L. Brown, 2510, *School-avenue*, deziras interŝanĝi fotografaĵojn kun neprofesiaj fotografistoj.

64. **Rochdale (Anglujo).**—S-ro A. Colling, 72, *Durham-street*, deziras aranĝi inter sia franca kaj rusa amikoj (du) kaj kelkaj anglaj samideanoj korespondadon. Li interŝanĝas poŝtmarkojn. Frua respondo tre plaĉos.

65. **Bitterfeld, Germanujo.**—S-ro A. Richter, akademia skulptisto, *Kaiserstrasse 10*, deziras interŝanĝi il. p.k. kun eksterlandanoj. Li ĉiam respondos.